The Bombay Gazette,

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL EARLY IN JUNE.—The A 1, Clipper Ship STAR OF THE SOUTH, 1,200 Tons, R. Renner, Commander, has comfortable accommodation for first-class Passengers. For terms apply to Captain Renner on board, or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. A few second-class Passengers can be taken on reasonable terms.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL EARLY.—The celebrated ex Royal Mail Ship MORNING LIGHT, 2377 Tons Register, J. Gillies, Commander. This ship has very superior accommodation for Saloon Passengers; the Cabin being 75 feet long. Beds, Bedding, and all other requisites will be found by the ship, with the exception of Wines &c., which can be obtained at the Bar on reasonable terms.

For Terms of Passage apply to the Commander on board, or to

S. BURSTALL & Co.,
Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA.

TO SAIL EARLY.—The first-class Ship FORT WILLIAM, 624 Tons, registered Captain G. Castle, most part of her Cargo is loaded by the Owners. For Freight and Passage, apply to

CANJEE LILADHUR & Co.,
Musj'd Bunder, Mooree Bazar.

24th May, 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

21st May 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch the Screw Steamer CORINGA, to Kurrachee, on the 28th instant. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P. M., positively.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 27th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 27th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be despatched to Surat, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 P. M.

For First Class Passage, apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
1, Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazaar Gate Street.

N. B. This steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Bombay, 27th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen in charge, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 27th May 1862. Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Childwickbury*, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Veteran*, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise Captain Duncan will land the same without delay at their risk and expense.

Captain Duncan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th May 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN in our Firm, ceased on the 9th day of April last.

TREACHER & Co.

13th May 1862.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any person or persons who may have any claim against Gunputrae Sadashewjee and his Son Ranchundra Gunputjeor Hindoos, residing on the Girgaum Pallow Road, or either of them, are hereby required to produce his, her or their respective claims for adjustment before Messrs. Kelly & Hore, Solicitors, Bombay, at their Office on the Bombay Green, within eight days from the date hereof.—Dated this twenty-third day of May, 1862.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Estimates forwarded on application.

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THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY 29TH MAY.

SIXTH APPEARANCE OF

MISS EMMA GRATTAN.

WHEN will be produced with an entire last of characters supported by Gentlemen Amateurs,

KATHERINE & PETRUCHIO,

IN 3 ACTS.

The whole of this Comedy will be produced.

DANCE.—Miss E. Grattan.

AN ENTIRELY NEW SONG.

The whole to conclude with the Petite Comedy entitled—

DELICATE GROUND.

Tickets to be obtained at the *Times of India Bombay Gazette*, British Hotel, and at Mr. G. Regel's, Meadow Street.

Prices of Tickets.

Dress Circle	Rs.	5
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Circle	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, May 27th and every succeeding evening during the week, Grand and Novel Equestrian Entertainments, commencing at half-past Eight.

The Proprietor begs to announce to the Inhabitants of Bombay that in consequence of the Building now erecting at Poona not being completed, he is enabled to give six more performances on

Tuesday	May	27th
Wednesday	,,	28th
Thursday	,,	29th
Friday	,,	30th
Saturday	,,	31st

which will be the last half price performance given in Bombay. Box office open every day from 11 to 2, where tickets may be had and places secured. Smoking prohibited in the building.

TO LET.

THE SECOND FLOOR of No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort. Apply to F. T. S., care of the Manager *Times* Newspaper Office.

TO LET FOR THE RAINS.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS in Grant's Buildings, Colaba. Apply to this Office for address.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PREMISES at No. 10, Forbes Street lately vacated by Messrs. Herbert & Co.

Apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Love Lane, lately vacated by Mr. E. Marshman. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st PROXIMO.—A newly built House in Mount Road, at present occupied by Mr. J. C. Ross. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

TWO LARGE GODOWNS, suitable for stowing Cotton, &c., and situated near Chinch Bunder. For Terms, &c., apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION—The upper floor of an Office, in Nesbit Lane. For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO BE LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 103, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs Remington & Co., Cotton Mills. Apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, No. 32, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.

AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Narcalwalla, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s, No. 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.

A SMALL AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, suitable for a single gentleman, and a water well in the Compound, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Fort, and also Stable for Horses and Carriages situate in Mody Bay with supply of Vehar Water; also a large and commodious Bungalow, situated at Grant Road with stable and outhouses, and a large Godown with supply of Vehar Water, apply to Dossabhoy & Byramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, No. 3, Fort.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—

2 Bungalows in Byculla—5 Bungalows on Malabar Hill, 1 is furnished—3 in Mazagon—1 in Girgaum—2 in Colaba, Beach Road, facing the sea—2 in Grant Road.

2 well commodious and airy Bungalows, in Breach Candy.

1 splendid House, in Fort—3 extensively large rooms for Offices.

3 Bungalows in Sattara—"Ruby Cottage," "Pearl Cottage," and "Rose Cottage.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Artillery Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.

Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

3, Forbes Street. THOS. GAYNOR.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

- 1 Solo Clarionette player.
- 1 First Cornet and Piston player.
- 1 First Trumpet player.
- 1 A Piccolo player.
- 2 Euphonia players.
- 1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De Souza, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. Round, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

WANTED.

A SSECRETARY to the Ahmedabad Municipal Commissioners, a person having a good knowledge of the English and Gujerati languages, and of official business, and if possible of surveying also; salary Rs. 125 per mensem, and the appointment to be probationary for six months. Applications, with Testimonials, to be addressed to the Acting Magistrate of Ahmedabad before the 7th proximo, when the election will take place.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Magistrate,
and President Ahmedabad Municipal Committee.

BASS & Co.'s BEER IN WOOD.

LAST October brew, now ready. Apply to

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal......	Rs. 22	per dozen.
Do. Red Seal	,, 24	,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.

26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Clarets:—

St. Julien Medoc............	Rs. 18	per doz.	Quarts
Pope Clément................	,, 21	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	,,	,,
Chateau Laffitte............	,, 26	,,	,,
Chateau Margaux	,, 26	,,	,,
Chateau Haut Brion......	,, 27	,,	,,

MACNEE & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S PORT.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.

BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St Estéphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Léoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçao......} Liqueurs.
Maraschino..} Liqueurs.
Anizette......} Liqueurs.
And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

Apply to
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal ....Amontillado............	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,,	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	,,	,,	22
MADERIA, very old....................................	,,		42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do. .... Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal............................ Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. .... Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux	,,	,,	34
Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. De Paul......Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ...A. De Paul......Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	,,	35
Do. ... do. ......Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dunbar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... }	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSELLE do. do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE..........................	,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co. do.	,,	,,	18
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
SHERRY BRANDY	,,	,,	39
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,	,,	
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	,,	50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica.......	,,	,,	20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London........	,,	,,	
Do.................Holland in cases.......	,,	,,	
WHISKEY ....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	,,	,,	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

FOR SALE.

CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Earl of Balcarras.*

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Claret in quarts, Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

N. B.—The above Wines also to be had at Mhow at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.
JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS.
Mess Agents, No. 1, Medow Street.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ....Black Capsule...	85
	,, Pts............... ,, ,, ...	18
	No. 2 ....Blue ,, ...	30
	,, Pts............... ,, ,, ...	16
	No. 3 ....Yello ,, ...	26
	,, Pts............... ,, ,, ...	14
	No. 4 ....Green ,, ...	22
	,, Pts............... ,, ,, ...	12
	Medoc ....Red ,, ...	17
	,, Pts............... ,, ,, ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.......................	88
	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts.........	40
	Brand C. & Co..............................	32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts..........	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts..........	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil........................	38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts........	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Braunberger	35
	Rudeshimer	27
	Hockheimer	20
Port	Black Seal....................................	28
	,, ...Pts....	14
	Red Seal	22
	,, ...Pts....	12
Sherry	Amontillado ....Black Seal....	32
	Pale Amoroso .... ,, ,, ...	30
	Pale..................................Brown ,, ...	26
	Light Golden..................Green ,, ...	28
	Pale..................................Yellow ,, ...	22
	Pale..................................White ,, ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown.........................in Glass Bottles...	42
	,, ...Pts......	21
	White........................ ,, Bottles...	42
	,, ...Pts......	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
,,	,, ...Pts......	21
Cherry Brandy		30
,,	,, ...Pts......	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

FOR SALE.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Artichokes................................	Rs.	2	0	per Tin.
Do. à la Barigoule..................	,,	2	8	,,
Asparagus	,,	2	10	,,
Black Pudding	,,	2	10	,,
Do. with Truffles.................	,,	8	8	,,
Haricots Verts............................	,,	1	8	,,
Julienne Soup	,,	2	4	,,
Do. Do...........................	,,	1	6	½ Tin.
Patès Foies Truffled	,,	4	4	,,
Do. Snipes	,,	3	4	,,
Do. Larks.......................	,,	3	4	,,
Do. Seal	,,	3	4	,,
Do. Hare	,,	3	4	,,
Do. Fowl	,,	3	4	,,
Green Peas	,,	1	8	per Tin.
Sausages	,,	2	4	,,
Do. with Truffles..................	,,	3	8	,,
Truffles	,,	9	0	,,
Harricots Flageolets	,,	1	8	,,
Salmon in Oil	,,	3	8	,,

5, Forbes Street Bombay. ALBERT VINAY.

CAUTION.

THE UNDERMENTIONED GOVT. OF INDIA BANK NOTES having been stolen from the undersigned, the Public are cautioned against receiving the same; and any one who will give such information as may lead to their recovery will be handsomely rewarded. Rupees 100 each, Nos. 20449, 08020, 11162, 17972, 09972, 23669, 07651.

J. D'LANGE,
Commander *Bussorah Merchant.*

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS from Geneva, 3, Meadow Street, Bombay. Fine Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for ladies and gentlemen, beautiful Selection of Jewellery, finest Guinea Gold. Musical Boxes and Clocks. Spectacles and Opera Glass.

Repairing carefully attended to at reasonable terms.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS
Harness Makers, &c.,
No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
AND
East Street Poona.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE
Just received ex *Vernon*—

		Rs.	
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots............	14	p. pair
,,	French Calf do.	13	,, ,,
,,	or Lace Brown Leather do......	13	,, ,,
Lace	Patent Shoes	9	,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

T. WILLIAMSON,

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER,—Hair Cut at the Shop......................Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses .... ,, 2

A Supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand.

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials

Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.

Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, warranted to cure the Asthma in 15 days at furthest, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.

Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

No. 31, Medow Street, Fort.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. d'ESPERANCE.

⁂ *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

23, Apollo Street.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

C. STEPHEN & SONS.

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

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Chene and Broche ditto, Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Black, White, and Fancy Grenadines, Rs. 1-12 per yard usually sold at Rs. 2-12.

All colors in small Stripe and Check Silk Gauze, French Bareges Rs. 20 to 40, richest and newest, a few of last season's reduced, Rs. 6 to Rs. 20; Warm Dresses for Ladies proceeding to Europe, in every new material and color; the best French Merinoes, in every color, Coburgs Alpacas, Norwich Lustres, plain figured Check Striped and Cross-over Challis; Plain French Llamas, Plain Bareges, black and colored; French Printed Muslins, new colors; striped, checked, trail, spot, cluster, and every possible style, from 8as to Rs. 2 per yard; richest Flounced and other Robes, reduced Rs. 15 to 25; English Muslins from 4 annas and Robes from Rs. 6-8, fast colors; best Printed Cambrics 8as. to 12as; and Clan *Tartans*, all Wool, double width, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

The new Grenadine Shawl, all Silk, without fringe, Rs. 18-8, all new colors.

Richly Embroidered Cashmere, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

Colored Llama Long Shawls, beaded and Silk traced, Rs. 28.

Grenadine ditto, Magenta stripes, Rs. 28.

Barege Striped, bound with Silk, Rs 28.

Do. Black, ditto from Rs. 28.

Long Wool Shawls, plain colors, Clans,

Shepherd and Fancy Plaids, Rs. 15 to 40.

Paisley and French Long Shawls, Imitation of Cashmere.

New Silk Mantles.

Plain Black Glace, from Rs. 15 to 50.

The Paletot Amazon, half fiting to the Waist; wide hanging Sleeves, richly trimmed from Rs. 35.

The "Paletot," "Burnous," and "Empress," of cloth, Cashmere, Grenadine—and other light materials, are special favorites, from Rs. 21.

The new Arab Burnous at Rs. 22-8, will be found useful and Ladylike.

New Paletot of thin Black French Cashmere; also Grenadine, with wide Sleeves, and pleated at the back.

The Garibaldi Shirt, is found to be indispensable, by Ladies going home, made in warm material; in thin Cashmere, and other textures; it is rapidly becoming a general favorite.

The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

BONNETS AND HATS.

New Paris Bonnets, in Crape, Tulle, and Lace.

The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order.

White French Leghorns.

White and Black Straw, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra and other shapes in Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.

An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.

New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.

Princess, and Scarboro Rolls for the Hair.

French Fans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 80.

Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzs of the first quality, and newest styles; Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Table Linen; D'Oyly's Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1¼ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in pieces long enough for 200 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.

All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.

Flannels, wide and narrow, all colors.

Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.

Watson and Co.'s Pure Longcloths, warranted free from any dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.

Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.

An entirely new stock of Hosiery bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton,—Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.

Ladies Merino Under Vests and Dresses.

Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.

Ladies,' Gentlemen's and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.

A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss Me Quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.

Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in Bombay for inferior Goods, viz. Kid Morocco and Prunella Shoes Rs. 2-8. per pair.

Boots from Rs. 2-8. to Rs. 8-8.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Bracelets	from	Rs.	60 to 600.
Rings	,,	,,	10 to 300.
Necklets	,,	,,	50 to 250
Ladies' Chains	,,	,,	50 to 380.
Albert do.	,,	,,	40 to 200.

Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character; Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for Cash purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

Jewellers, Silk Mercers Hosiers, Glovers, Milliners Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters, Civil, Military and Naval Tailors.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 27th May 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 05/16d. to ⅜d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16 l. to ½
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 03 16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1½ Prem.
Madra	30 days' sight......	100½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 216 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	33½
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	36 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares............	87.4.0	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway......	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...........	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. [p. Ann.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company......	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares............	625	......	Rs. 50 do.
Do. New Shares............	625	......	Rs. 50 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.......	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	......	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 .... " Loan 1842-43 .... " Loan 1854-55	95
New Five Per Cent. Loan	106
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each...................	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes............	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus..................................	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars......................	" 227 do.
German Crowns......................	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces..................	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106-5/16
Gold Leaf	" 16-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready......	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To China..................................	No enquiry.
To Clyde..................................	Do.

PRICES CURRENT (MAY 26th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	240 to 241
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger	"	236 to 238
New Oomravuttee	"	218 to 220
New Compta, ...	"	225 to 226
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	291 to 292
New Surat, and Nuggur	"	210 to 212
New Veraval	"	215 to 220
Khandeish	"	203 to 205
New Poratchee	"	222 to 223
New Ac ote	"	228 to 230
New Manglore	"	222 to 223

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.		6-1 to 6-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat......	"	7 to 7-1 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33 nominal.
	"	35 to 36 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)...	"	26 to 27

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.................... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight...............	2s. 01.	
" 4 months' sight..............	1s. 11¾d.	
" 3 months' sight..............	1s. 11⅝d.	
" 2 months' sight..............	1s. 11½d.	
" 1 month's sight..............	1s. 11½d.	
On demand .... On Scotland .... On Ireland	1s. 11⅜d.	
Circular Notes............................	s. 11½d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	" 6 "	" 5 "	"
Do.	" 12 "	" 6 "	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent, commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HAYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	......	1s. 11⅝d.	"
" 2 do.	......	1s. 11½d.	"
" 1 do.	......	1s. 11½d.	"
" On demand	......	1s. 11⅜d.	"
On Scotland do.	......	1s. 11⅜d.	
On Ireland do.	......	s. 11⅜d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight...........		1s. 11¼d.	

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..............................	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 "
Deposits for 3 months	4 "
Do. do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.		"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.		"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.		"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.		"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.		"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4 per cent.		
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee	
" 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
" 3 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
" 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
" on demand On Scotland do. ...... On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards		2 per ct. per annum	
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice		3 "	"
Do. do. 6 do.		4 "	"
Do. do. 12 do.		5 "	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business.....................	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To.
May 26	Governor Higginson (s)	Greig	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Governor Higginson*, to Kurrachee.—Major General Smith, C.B., 3rd Dragoon Guards ; Captain Macnaghton, A. D. C., 2nd Light Cavalry ; Lieut. Candy, Artillery, and several natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Holyrood*, for Tuticorin.
Steamer *Coringa*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Ajmeer*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Campbell*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Victoria*, for Falmouth.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Zanzibar.

Nadershaw.—2,113 packages Cloves, 631 packages Cowdee, 127 numbers Columbags, 53 pieces E. Teeth, 2 packages Moye Teeth, 136 packages Chundroose, 1 package Marble Stones, 33 numbers Abnus, 2 packages Brass, 120 numbers Genda Leather, 2 packages Glass Ware.

From Melbourne.

Commodore Perry.—Cargo Ballast.

From Aden & Suez.

Steamer *Behar*.—147 boxes Treasures, 214 packages Sundries, 15 packages Cotton Seed, 25 kegs Flour, 36 numbers Boiler Tubes, 1 box Stationary, 45 packages Coffee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 26TH MAY 1862.

For London.

Mary Shepherd.—83 bales Cotton, 285½ cwt., Volkart Brothers and Co.

Earl of Balcarras.—8 bales B. Hides, 87½ corges, Pestonjee Byramjee Dantra.

For Liverpool.

Zulica.—6 bales Woolen Piece Goods, 2,730 yards, Stearns Hobart and Co. ; 570 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Maneckjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

Pericles.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Mowjee Bhimjee ; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Nursee Gopaljee ; 60 bales Cotton, 157 cwt., Kowjee Khesy.

Euphrates.—Loose Bones, 50 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.

Sir Charles Napier.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Maneckjee ; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Champsey Sewjee ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Goculdass Culianjee.

Zobeah.—28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy ; 125 bales Cotton 437½ cwt., Sorabjee Framjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 3.500 cwt.. S. Burstall and Co.

Themis.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Bomonjee Khodadad Erany.

Ann Buckle.—225 bales Cotton, 892½ cwt., Bomonjee Khodadad Erany.

Ajmeer.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Matilda Atheling.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Crescent.—105 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Nusserwanjee Maneckjee.

Dalkeith.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Grey and Co.

Electric.—500 bags Pepper, 250 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Swithawley.—300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Chevalier.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass.

Albion.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

Meteor.—120 bales Cotton. 437 cwt.. Luxmidass Nursy Sons and Co. ; 78 bales Cotton, 273 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Derigo.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vulubdass Leladhur.

Broughton Hall.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Leladhur Gangjee

Rising Sun.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Purmanund Moolchund.

Grace Darling.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Caselal Mehalal.

John Melhuish.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Tivolie.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Fernandez.

City of Agra.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 box Silver Dollars, Meer Sassoon Moses ; 1 box Dollars, Cardwell Parsons and Co.

For Hongkong

Steamer *Emeu.*—70 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sitaram ; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy ; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pestonjee Byramjee Colah ; 1 parcel Cloth, Dinshaw Nowrojee ; 44 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Abdool Lutiff Cadoo ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Dadabhoy and Co. ; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Dewchund ; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co. ; 49 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nensook Mooltanchund ; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mohmedally Dama ; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensee and Co. ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esac Sidic ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Adam Hajee Wooman ; 21½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, E. H. Shapoorjee and Co. ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., Rawagur Coovergur ; 65 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, C. N. Cama and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 box Suudry, Luloobhoy Moolchund.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Emeu.*—1 box Sundry, Treacher and Co. ; 4 boxes Brass Leaves, 1,000 lbs., Gool m Hosein Abdool Cader ; 1 box Gold Watches, 22 pieces, L. Perre and Co. ; 2 boxes Brassware 500 lbs., Nusserwanjee Hormasjee Mehta and Co.

For Madras.

Steamer *Emeu.*—2 boxes Sundries, Soonderjee Valljee 4 packages Sundry, Hajee Abeetor Hajee Tulob.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450	Ajdaha, 20 (fl g-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton... ...	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel. 4 (screw), Batt	Andaman Islands
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1023	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	Suez.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop) Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
425	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ...	Bombay.
450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson	Bombay.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher. 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	Bombay.
532	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle). Peck	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adaman Islands.
209	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neat	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White...	Bombay.
246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
208	Raveo, (flat), Ridge Williams... ...	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle). Harrison... ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Aden.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

	FOR LONDON.	
676	Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May. 10)
393	Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Sinnolds—Remington & Co.	(c.l. Mar 11)
1310	Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehangihir N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
905	Mary Shepherd—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
788	Morayshire, Meiklers—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. April 16)
1234	War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 24)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1162	Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
1163	Ajmeer, Aspiet—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1069	Albion, Thompson, S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
1070	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1475	America, Finlay—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
963	Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. May 20)
638	Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1227	Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
1391	Bosphorus, (s)—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 26)
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
639	Barbara, Rice—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
680	Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co	(c.l. May 19)
1044	Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 6)
885	Chevalier, Perkins—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee	(c.l. Apr 28)
1046	Childwickbury, Faithfull—Martin Young & Co.	
1333	Crescent, Ewing—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
858	City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 30)
848	Dalkeith, Flucker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co	(c. l. May 6)
152	Dirigo, Brown—Rennie. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 12)
666	Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 17)
1106	Electric, Underwood—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
748	Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 15)
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	
1133	Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1090	Grace Darling, Bearse—M. N. Bhownagria	(c. l. April 7)
1710	John Melhuish, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Apr. 21)
1598	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
834	Joshua, W. Barttle—Coupland & Co.	
1210	Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
884	Lyra Cheever—B. Cursetjee & Co.	(c. l. April 23)
676	Matilda Atheling, Power—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. April 26)
1031	Meteor, Porter—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1285	Morning Star, C. Mathews—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April. 7)
2377	Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1194	Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 5.)
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May. 10)
853	Northern Bride, Browne—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 10)
991	Pericles, Fergharson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 22)
1044	Queen of India, McGarry—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 22)
824	Rising Sun Mickinnon—M. N. Bhownugguris.	(c. l. May 7)
1109	Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co.	(c. l. May 20
1235	Star of the South, Reinner—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 8)
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell,—B. & A. Hormasjee.	(c.l. Apr. 23)
1379	Sir J. Mandeville, Knight—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
730	Swithamley, Weir—A Bell & Co.	(c. l. April 30)
778	Sunard, Curwin—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
800	Themis, Rodgers—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 7)
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1138	Tornado, H. Amy—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
839	Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 21)
750	Viscount Canning, Woodwin—Wallace & Co	(c. l. May 20)
705	William Chandler—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. May 10,
906	Zuleika, Riddell—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 24)
1305	Zobeah, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co	(c. l. May 14)
	FOR HULL.	
999	Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.	
	FOR NEW YORK,	
800	Mogul, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 2)
	FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.	
586	Thetis, A. J. Reis—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. May 1)
419	Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 22)
	FOR CHINA.	
938	Clara, Barrow—Ewart Latham & Co.	
1300	Emeu, (s) Reynoldson—P. and O. Co.	(c. l. May 23)
725	Kennington, Edwards—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
	FOR HONGKONG.	
477	Good Success—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co	(c. l. Apr. 12)
	FOR SINGAPORE.	
1201	Futtay Mombarack—Cursonjee Verzdass	(c. l. May 12)
	FOR PERSIAN GULF.	
278	Baz, Nacoda—H. J. Jooma.	(c. l. May 14)
	FOR COTSAGURPATAM.	
91	Mohidin, Saudasee—Nacoda Apa Naus.	(c. l. Feb. 19)
	FOR TELLICHERRY, COCHIN AND CALCUTTA.	
940	Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 27)
	FOR MADRAS COAST.	
830	Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
	FOR TUTICORIN.	
500	Holyrood, Deane—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
473	Asteriod, Gardiner—Heerjee Arut.	(c. l. May 7)
400	Fort William, Castle.	(c. l. May 15)
350	Futtay Shaw Allum, Mitchell.	(c. l. May 12)
691	Gem of the Ocean—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Avadin.	(c. l. May 12)
495	Union, Jerrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.	(c. l. May 13)
	FOR ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.	
347	Rahmanee, Nacoda.	(c. l. May 5)
	FOR KURRACHEE.	
455	Coringa, (s) Grey—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
450	Tilly, G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. May 22)
	NOT FIXED.	
848	Alice, Colman—Remington & Co.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
501	Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Desus.	
209	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.	
	Carlew, Nacoda.	
2017	Commodore Perry, W. Williams—Dirom Hunter & Co.	
1145	Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—E. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	
	Fazel Bhary, Nacoda.	
654	Glorioso, Wyeth—W. Nicol & Co.	
495	Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Forbes & Co.	
1000	Iskundersha, Mahomed.	
155	Keerata Roodeio, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
	Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.	
364	Lone Star, Dizer—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
661	Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
524	Maria Gray. P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	
1149	Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.	
599	Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
446	Nader Shah. Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
	Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
250	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	
132	Persian, Lavage—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
763	Princess Sonawatty, Roy—Eduljee Framjee & Co.	
549	Palembang, Miller—D. H. Cama & Co.	
154	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
800	Regina, Brown—Ruttonjee Eduljee.	
450	Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.	
150	Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
74	Saliamettee, Nacoda—Sowjee Lalljee.	
183	Shakoat Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.	
868	Tenzer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Saleh.	
1114	Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	
442	Wadiatool Rahiman, Foster—S. & B. A. Lalla.	

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 26.

Sheppard, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Malligaum.
Gray, Lieut. R., 97th Regiment, on leave, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 26.

Pinkerton, Assistant Surgeon J., 8th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Sholapore.
Smith, Major General, C.B., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Macnaughton, Captain, A. D. C., 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Candy, Lieut. G. H., Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Blowers, Lieut. C. E., 10th Regt N. I., to rejoin, to Kolapore.
Carter, Surgeon Major H., Medical Staff, to England.
Sheppard, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Broach.
Sim, Captain G., Bengal Engineers, on leave, to Europe.
Pope, Assistant Surgeon J. J., Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Brestow, Captain J. W., 28th Regt., to join, to Nusseerabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Monday, 26th May 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow also the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at half-past 6 A. M. at the Mess-room, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., to examine Ensign Ebden, attached 23rd Regt N. L. I., as to his qualifications to the Command of a Company :—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Collings, 33rd Regt.
Members.—Captain Brown, 33rd Regt., and Adjutant 18th Regt. N. I.

2. The Committee, of which Captain Waddington, 23rd Regt., is President, is dissolved.

3. Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, the Officer Commanding 33rd Regt., has permission to detach Ensign Watson, to join the detachment of that Regiment, at Ahmedabad.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 23rd May 1862.

Captain G. W. Macaulay, 1st Regt. Scinde Horse, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to count as service for retiring pension 7 months and 6 days of the furlough granted him in May 1860.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :— *1st European Regiment Fusiliers.*—Lieut. R. Armitstead, from 17th to 31st May, to proceed to Poorundhur, on medical certificate.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th May 1862.

The *Auckland* will be paid on Tuesday the 27th instant.
The *Berenice* will be paid on Wednesday the 28th instant.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, May 17.)

Fort William, 15th May 1862.

No. 534.—The following Officers, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th of January 1861, are appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

Captain Henry Evans Quin, H. M.'s 20th Foot, Department Public Works, Peshawur.
Captain Edgar Gresley Stone,* late 40th N. I., Second in Command, Mynpoorie Auxiliary Levy.
Lieut. Charles Allan McDougall, late 4th European Regiment, late Adjutant of the Camel Corps.
Lieut. Robert George Armstrong, late 17th N. I., Adjutant, 33rd (Allahabad) Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieut. Henry Coane Smith, late 9th N. I., Adjutant of the 6th Bengal Cavalry.
Lieut. Montagu Mitchell Procter, late 38th N. I., Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Fyzabad.
Lieut. William Lyttleton Powys Drummond, late 38th N. I., Doing Duty, 1st Sikh Cavalry.

No. 535.—BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut. C. A. McDougall, 8th June 1861.

No. 539.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.

Lieut.-Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel ; Major Richard Stewart Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel ; and Captain John D'Oyl Baring, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from 2nd Nov. 1861, in succession to General Sir W. Richards, K C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieut.-Colonel George William Bishop, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel ; Major Robert Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel ; and Captain Robert Jones, Madras Infantry, to be Major, from 14th Nov. 1861, in succession to Major-General J. Hoggan, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieut.-Colonel George Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel ; Major Robert James Shaw Bombay Staff Corps to be Lieut.-Colonel ; and Captain William Frederick Newton Walla e, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from 1st Jan 1862, in succession to Major-General Sir R. J. H. Birch, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, retired.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Pritchard, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel ; Major William George Woods, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel ; and Captain George Gavnor, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from 1st Jan. 1862, in succession to Major General C. Clemon, Madras Infantry, retired.

Lieut.-Colonel Keith Young, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel ; Major George Jackson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Colonel ; and Captain George Uvedale Price, Bombay Infantry, to be Major, from 1st Jan. 1862, in succession to Major-General J. K. McCausland, C.B., Bengal Infantry, retired.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry William Matthews, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel ; Major Philip Arthur Pleydell Bouverie Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel ; and Captain William Forbes, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, from 1st Jan. 1862, in succession to Major General W. Cotton, Madras Infantry, retired.

* Cancels his admission to the Bengal Staff Corps in the rank of Lieutenant announced in Government General Order No. 977, dated 22nd October 1861.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE ARMY.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Captain Robertson's troop has moved from Newbridge to the Curragh. The following order to return to his duty was received on Monday by Captain Robertson :—"Memorandum.—Captain Robertson will join his troop at the Curragh Camp immediately, and take command of it.—By order, E. HARRAN, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 4th Dragoon Guards.—Dublin, April 28, 1862." A correspondent of a Dublin journal, writing from the Curragh, says,—"On Monday night Captain Robertson arrived here. I might say *incog.*, so private was his coming : but in the morning, when it was known that he was amongst his men, general joy prevailed, and the men of the troop to which he has been restored by his Sovereign gave vent to their feelings in assembling at his quarters, and giving him a round of hearty and enthusiastic cheers."—*Army and Navy Gazette, May 3.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE—

At Mhow, on the 19th May 1862, at the house of her son in-law, Lieut. Colonel Crawley, Commanding the Inniskilling Dragoons, Nancy, widow of the late Colonel Charles Cyril Taylor, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, formerly of the 46th and 29th Regiments, and Commanding the 29th, (The Worcestershire) Regiment.

MADRAS.

DEATHS—

At Chepauk, Madras, on the 17th May, Julia Virginia, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Augustus Alvarez, aged 16 years.

At Madras, on the 17th May, Julia Florentine, the wife of Assistant Apothecary P. Kinsley, aged 19 years and 5 months

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "EMEU," will be closed TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th May.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The MAILS for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer "CORINGA," will be closed TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 19TH TO THE 25TH MAY (inclusive) 1862.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No.1) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
	10 A. M.	4 P. M.	6 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 A. M.	1 P. M.		
May 19	29.885	29.804	82.0	92.6	78.0	81.0	None.	None
" 20	29.88	29.794	81.4	92.0	77.0	80.0	"	"
" 21	29.829	29.746	82.0	91.0	77.0	80.0	"	"
" 22	29.811	29.721	82.0	90.4	76.0	79.0	"	"
" 23	29.867	29.787	82.0	91.0	7 .0	81.0	"	"
" 24	29.881	29.786	81.2	90.0	79.0	81.0	"	"
" 25		Sunday.						

May 19th.—Partially clouded with nimbi and cirro cumuli.
" 20th.—Partially clouded with nimbi.
" 21st.— Ditto ditto ditto. ; lightning in E. horizon after sun-set.
" 22nd.—Partially clouded with cirro cumuli and nimbi ; no lightning.
" 23rd.— Ditto ditto ditto.
" 24th.— Ditto ditto ditto.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE............	May 20
AGRA	May 20	LAHORE	May 17
ALLAHABAD	May [illegible]	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 26	MAURITIUS	Apr [illegible]
ALEXANDRIA	Apr 12	MADRAS	May 21
BANGALORE	May 20	MALTA	Apr 13
COCHIN	May 10	MEERUT	May 20
CALCUTTA	May 19	OUDH	May 17
CAPE	Feb 14	PUNJAUB	May 17
CEYLON	May 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRANCE	Apr [illegible]	SUEZ	[illegible]
HONGKONG	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CALENDAR —MAY—JUNE 1862.

New Moon	Wednesday	28d. 8h. 17.2m.	P. M.
First Quarter	Thursday	5d. 7h. 34.4m.	P. M.
Full Moon	Thursday	12d. 11h. 8.2m.	A. M.
Last Quarter	Thursday	19d. 8h. 37m.	A. M.
New Moon	Friday	27d. 11h. 45.4m.	A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	27		5 24	6 30	10 39	11 6	Date 23rd May Time—8h. 57m 9s.
Wed.	28	[Holy Thursday.	5 23	6 30	11 18	11 40	
Thur.	29	Ascension Day.—	5 23	6 31	11 53	—	
Fri.	30		5 23	6 31	0 12	0 25	
Sat.	31		5 23	6 32	0 17	0 50	
Sun.	1	Sunday after Ascension.—Nicomede, M.	5 23	6 32	1 21	1 30	
Mon.	2		5 23	6 32	1 55	2 4	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 27th.—Venerable Bede born, 678, died, 735.—Habeas Corpus Act passed. 1679.—Press emancipated for the first time, 1679.—King of Hanover born, 1819.—General Anson died, 1857.
Wednesday 28th.—William Pitt born, 1759.—The Telegraphic Cable successfully laid between Suez and Aden, 1859.
Thursday 29th.—Restoration of Charles II, 1660.
Friday 30th.—General Peace 1814.
Saturday 31st.—Alexander Pope died, 1744.—The Shahjehanpore Massacre, 1857.
Sunday 1st.—Battle of Arnee, 1782.—Lord Howe defeated the French Fleet, 1794.
Monday 2nd.—£10,000 voted to Dr. Jenner for his discovery of Vaccination, 1802.—Severe Earthquake at Erzeroum ; 1,500 persons perished, 1859.

THE
Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1862.

THE American intelligence brought by the Mail of the 3rd April furnishes no indications of a speedy termination to the terrible conflict that is raging there. No one can doubt that the Federalists have been the gainers up to the present time. The capture of Island No. 10 in the Mississippi brings advantages to the Federal cause which it is impossible fully to calculate. The river Mississippi is thus opened to them as far as Memphis. When Memphis is passed, there is no serious obstruction in the way of their getting to New Orleans ; and with the great river and its valley in their possession, the full power of the rebellion will be broken. There seems every probability at present that the Federalists will soon be masters of the Mississippi. The two great points on which the chief interest is concentrated are Corinth and Richmond. Corinth is in the northern part of the State of Mississippi, near the borders of Alabama and Tennessee. Here the main body of the Confederates in the south-west have entrenched themselves, under the Commander-in-Chief, BEAUREGARD. "Corinth is an admirable strategic point. It is well adapted for defensive movements, and it communicates by rail with the south, the east, and the west. It is on the high road to Mobile, New Orleans, Charleston, or Memphis." The Federal Army under Generals Buell and Grant is about twenty miles distant, at Pittsburg Landing. At the latter place the great battle was fought on the 6th April, which lasted two days. It appears that on the first day the Confederate General surprised General Grant, whose force was comparatively small, and gained the advantage. On the second day of the conflict, General Buell was enabled to form a junction with his Colleague, General Grant ; and the united forces compelled the Confederates to retire, after "the most desperately-fought battle which the annals of the American continent records." Neither side could claim a decided victory. We are of opinion, however, that the Federals stood in a more favorable position than their adversaries on the evening of the 7th April in reference to the future. It has been justly observed that "it is quite certain the Federalists are now the strongest in that region, for the capture of Island No. 10 alone has made them so." As regards Richmond, it is the centre of an interest not less horrible than that which surrounds Corinth. On the 4th April, General McClellan marched out of Fortress Munroe at the head of an army of 100,000 to 150,000 men. On the 5th he came in sight of the Southern lines at Yorktown, and there he was at work at the latest dates. The entrenchments of Yorktown form, it is said, a second Sebastopol. A desperate and bloody battle is likely to be fought there. The indomitable spirit and courage of both parties were evinced at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Up to the present time not a sign of wavering or irresolution on the part of either the North or South has been visible. There is no doubt at all of the superior power of the Federalists. Nevertheless, there are as yet no weak hands nor feeble knees amongst the Confederates. "The ladies of the South give their earrings and gold ornaments to be coined for the Southern exchequer ; the houses are stripped of their lead and the churches of their bells to be cast into bullets and cannon ; and under immense difficulties they construct an iron-clad navy which has afforded the most formidable annoyance to the Federal fleets. Even in Nashville, where the Union sentiment was said to be so strong, the governor of the state has been obliged to imprison the authorities for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. In the state of Tennessee civil war has taken possession of the domestic hearth, and, as northern despatches inform us, neighbours daily kill each other in casual encounters. These are not evidences of returning peace and submission."

There is, of course, as little prospect of any supply of cotton from America as there is of the submission of the South to the Union. The stoppage of the supplies is now being severely felt in England and France. The *Economist* of the 3rd May has the following :—"Happily we are now in possession of a document of uncontested accuracy in the main, showing the actual reduction of employment and earnings in the cotton districts of Lancashire and Cheshire. It has been most carefully compiled, and is pretty complete, *as far as mere factory workers are concerned.* (Of course, in order to estimate the impoverishment and difficulties of the district, the diminished occupation of all the subsidiary trades and handicrafts must be taken into account as well.) We give the figures as published in the *Manchester Examiner and Times* :—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MILLS, 1,678 USUALLY EMPLOYING 349,316 OPERATIVES.

	Mills.	Operatives.
Working full time...............	497	92 355
— 5 days a week......	89	13,467
— 4 — —	340	70,342
— 3½ — —	103	18,853
— 3 — —	270	73,611
— 2½ — —	60	13,416
— 2 — —	41	9,411
Stopped	278	57,861
Total...	1,678	349,316

"It requires a little analysis and a little local and technical knowledge to see the full meaning of this table. It will be observed that only about *one-fourth* of the entire number of operatives are in receipt of their usual earnings ; and that about *one-seventh* are earning no wages at all. The average time worked, including those who are working full time and those who are entirely unemployed, is about *three days and a half* instead of six. Now the usual average earnings of factory hands, man, woman and child, range from ten to twelve shillings a week ; and as wages have been rapidly rising during the last few years, the average, especially in towns, will be not far short of the latter sum. It appears, then, that 350,000 operatives (*mill-hands alone*) are earning five shillings per week less than usual ;—or, in other words, that 87,500*l* has been abstracted from the weekly incomes (and not much less, therefore, from the weekly expenditure) of *one class* only in the cotton districts. Now, unless we suppose habits of frugality and saving far greater and more general than we have any reason to believe, we have before us an approximate picture at least of the privation that must exist where the great body of operatives have only 120,000*l.* to live upon instead of 200,000*l*—and where this disastrous reduction *has been going on for months.* The Poor Law Guardians may hear little of distress and nothing of starvation, but under such circumstances we know that distress and starvation *must* exist, and be as widely spread as they are silently and bravely borne."

This is a sad picture. It must be remembered, moreover, that England is only on the verge of the wide-spread distress which must accompany an actual dearth of cotton. We cannot contemplate the prospect without dread. Extraordinary measures will certainly have to be taken to meet so extraordinary an emergency. As the ordinary trade of the Lancashire operatives is only temporarily suspended, it is only temporary relief that is required. This relief, to be effectual, must be speedily afforded. When Britain heard the first report of the Indian famine, she hastened to send aid to the sufferers, without waiting to be asked. The people of Britain as one man gave expression to sentiments of the deepest sympathy, accompanying their words with suitable action. They thus evinced a genuine love for the people of India. Are the latter now thinking of the sufferings of thousands in England? Have they any sympathy with the sufferers? Are they desirous to aid in the relief of these sufferings? Then we say to them—what you do, do quickly. It takes some time to get up a collection—still more time to get it to its destination. We do trust that some action will be at once taken in Bombay in connection with this distress in England.

WE should like to know if Mr. Martin's "mantle has descended" to any of the Holywell Street dealers. If so, we put it to our Municipal Commissioners whether it might not prove a profitable investment to devote a portion of their funds to purchasing and importing the relic of that great champion of animal's rights. If we err in propounding the advantages of this adventure, we can at least plead precedent ; and, indeed, we believe that the days are not yet wholly gone by, when the possession of a relic, was deemed a noteworthy stroke of good fortune.

Failing this suggestion we would commend to "those whom it may concern, "whether there is not ample room for a forty-power Martin in this Town and Island of Bombay.—Cowper, whose elegant verses show that he was rather fastidious upon the subject, would find it difficult to enter *one* upon his "list of friends" from among the people whose vocation it is, to overcome that decided opposition to progress, observable in the living "tressels" that obstruct our streets. Were our Poet a Municipal Commissioner we scarcely think he would be satisfied with the negative process. He would perchance, arouse his brother Commissioners to a decided and more active hostility to the offending Jehus. "War to the whip" would be his watchword, nor would he stay his vengeful hand until he had reformed the practices whose hourly exhibition are a standing reproach to our city.

It is singular that a man who believes it possible for the soul of his grand-father to inhabit the horse which he is driving, should nevertheless, starve, beat, and overload the animal to "within one *ace* of his life" ; and it is equally paradoxical that while he abstains with horror from making his repast on beef which may perchance have given a local habitation and a name to his revered ancestor, he would have felt no compunction in mercilessly overloading, cruelly goading, and more than half starving the animal, who a martyr through life is deified in his death.

No one will dispute the truth of these remarks, who has noted the scenes of barbarity constantly perpetrated in the very presence of the police. The law for the protection of animals is sufficiently stringent ; but we justly complain of its lax administration. When a wretched animal is savagely goaded onward under a load which strains his every muscle, we hold it to be the bounden duty of the police to interfere ; and the neglect to do so, should be followed by fine and instant dismissal.

These remarks have been more especially elicited from our having observed the overloading of the omnibusses that are now becoming so common. It is bad enough to see a wretched hack straining the remnant of his strength in dragging after him a buggy with four or five "insiders," but we may now daily pass four-wheeled "busses," with a driver, a breechless "conductor," and *eight* passengers, whose happy nonchalance is anything but suggestive of sympathy, for the tortured animal, whose sufferings, we commend, to the consideration of "the powers that be."

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, *3rd May* 1862.

I SAID in my last that it was fully expected that that the Court at Donai would reverse the judgment of the Paris Court, in the case of *M. Mires.* My anticipation has been realized and the accused has been acquitted and set at liberty. It will doubtless be within the recollection of your readers that about twelve months ago *M. Mires* was arrested and the whole of his papers seized, on the charge of his having secretly deducted 5,000,000f., from the common fund of a company he had himself formed at Marseilles in 1856. During the proceedings instituted against the accused there has been a great deal of mystery mixed up in the affair ; and M. Mires has repeatedly expressed his willingness to make public the names of the parties to whom he gave the shares in the speculation, but strange to say, that on each occasion no inducement was held out to him to make the proffered disclosures. This is the more curious when we take into consideration the manner in which accused persons are interrogated by the officials in the French Courts of Justice, with the view of extracting from them everything that can by any possibility throw light on the matter under investigation. It will readily be believed that people put their own interpretations on the issue of the case, and there are not wanting those who say that the liberation of the accused was influenced by the desire, of certain persons who occupy a prominent position, to prevent the *exposé* of other certain personages, to whom it would have at the least, have been unpleasant to have had their names made public in connection with this very ugly affair. There was quite an ovation prepared for the reception of M. Mires, after his acquittal, which was more or less expressed from the time of his leaving the prison until his arrival at his own house.

The phase of the Roman question in which is involved the difficulties between Mr Lavalette and General Goyon as at length been solved. it having been determined to recall Goyon from Rome. As I asserted in my last communication, the various rumours afloat in connection with this affair were of the most contradictory description, at one time you would be informed that a compromise would be effected between the parties, then again you would be told that nothing short of the return of the General would satisfy M. Lavalette. I think there can be no doubt about the matter now that General Goyon will be superseded and that the Marquis de Lavalette will return to his post at Rome. In my last letter I stated that there was some talk about replacing the General by sending out Marshal Neil, and I think that I may now venture to say that it is now more than probable that such will be the case. It is becoming now notorious that Goyon's partisanship towards the powers that be, in Rome, is somewhat closer than discreet, and it is supposed that the Government are scarcely prepared to go the length of supporting their representative in his thick and thin adhesion to the cardinal that holds the helm in the courts of the Vatican. There are not wanting reasons by the ministers at the Court of the Tuileries, for their supporting M. Lavalette, and for the removal of the General ; amongst others there is the possibility of the General of the Pope, through his over-zeal, bringing things to a crisis somewhat earlier than might possibly be desirable, and which would go far to upset all those nice *little* plans that have been devised by some *great* personages here.

The Japanese Ambassadors left this on the 30th ultimo for London so as to be present at the opening of the "Great International Exhibition ;" they have been *feted* to their heart's content during their stay here, so that they will be tolerably well trained to undergo the ordeal awaiting them in England. The Queen of Holland has arrived here on a visit to the Emporor. His Imperial Majesty Napoleon the III. met Her Majesty at the Railway Terminus, from whence she was conducted with her Suite, to apartments prepared for her reception in the Pavillion Marsan in the Tuileries. The King of Holland is expected in a few days, and it is expected that their sojourn here will not exceed a month. The Prince of Orange is to arrive at the same time as the King, and it is said, that there is some probability of a marriage being effected between the Prince and the Princess Anna Murat.

Great activity prevails in the various dockyards and arsenals ; in building and converting ships into ironsides. Several new inventions are spoken of in a mysterious manner ; it is said that an officer of the navy, holding a good position, has sent in his resignation in order to enable him to devote more time to the completion of an invention he has discovered for the completion of "a new fulminating spur for iron-cased ships, which will not only drive in the side of any ship, but will lodge in the interior an explosive shell of the most dangerous character." In the *Courier de Lorient*, the following description of a new iron-plated frigate the *Couronne*, is given :—"This terrible engine of war of superior speed, has no rival on the seas. Iron-plated all over, she can strike a vessel with a speed of fourteen knots an hour. Her forty rifled guns can be fired during the worst weather. She answers her helm admirably, and rises on the waves like the lightest wooden ship. In a word, the *Couronne* combines all the qualities required to constitute a formidable ship of war, as well as those of a fast sailing-packet for the Transatlantic service." It was announced the other day that the French Artillery had invented a new projectile, capable of piercing plated ships and of producing other wonderful and hitherto unheard of effects, but that the principle of the invention was to be kept an inviolable secret. A. M. Mathieu has claimed the invention as his own, and says that he communicated it to the Minister of Marine last month and that so far back as December last he submitted to the Academy of Sciences, the drawings and descriptions of the invention. It is believed that M. Mathieu's claims are well founded, as it is well known that the English Admiralty were informed of his invention, but were not made acquainted with the means he intended to employ in carrying it out. It is now, however, pretty certain that they have been enlightened on the subject and that the secret is now no longer a secret. The "*boulet mine*" is said to be capable of destroying no less than six iron-plated vessels at one and the same time, at a distance of 3,000 yards. The Minister of Marine has determined to submit the iron-cased ships that have been recently launched to a complete trial of their seaworthiness. The *Couronne* is to be sent across the Atlantic as an experiment. There has been considerable controversy amongst seamen as to the possibility of a completely iron-clad vessel accomplishing the voyage, so that it is determined to solve it in a practical way. At the present time the attention of the Government is fully occupied with the great question of guns *vs.* ships ; and doubtless there will ere long be a complete revolution effected in naval attack and defence.

There is no less than six different plans under consideration by the Government, or perhaps rather by the Minister of Marine, at the present moment for the conversion of wooden ships into iron-cased vessels of the most powerful class. It is reported that one ship is to be armed with an iron spur which will weigh 30,000 kilogrammes. There is a small gunboat in the shape of a tortoise at Asnières with which some experiments are to be tried. Orders have been given by the Minister of Marine, to push on with all possible alacrity, the construction of the iron-cased floating batteries in the various dockyards, and it is expected that the following will be launched next month : The *Peiho, Saigon, Palestro,* and the *Peschiera.* These batteries will each carry fourteen guns.

The Camp at Chalons it is expected, will this year be composed of 50,000 men of all arms. The manœuvres are to commence forthwith. We are as yet uninformed as to who will command the Camp ; it was reported that Marshal Canrobert would have the appointment, but that report is now contradicted.

A great many people here are making preparations for paying a visit to the Exhibition in London, and the Railway and steam boat companies, are perfecting their arrangements for the conveyance of passengers at very low rates. A great deal of good is expected from the Exhibition by the French exhibitors and manufacturers generally, and what with the hopes raised thereby and the fact that the manufacturers at Lyons have received some very large orders of late, trade in that locality looks more healthy than it has appeared for some time past. The export of silk manufactured goods to England has increased very considerably of late. The country markets for wheat have slightly declined, but there is still a good trade doing at slightly lower rates. In Medoc very serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the vines, but in consequence of the sudden change in the weather within these few days those fears have been dispelled. There as only been a very few vineyards that have suffered, and they have been situated mostly in low grounds. The proprietors were in a state of great anxiety for some days, as the state of things reminded them very forcibly of the terrible catastrophe that happened last year about this time. According to present appearances an abundant vintage may be expected. A rather interesting experiment was made the other day, at the residence of the Sub-Prefect of Saintes, by a chemist from Cognac, who showed clearly that he could distinguish pure Cognac brandy from mixed spirit, and tell whether the latter was composed of spirit of wine, beet-root or corn spirit. Several descriptions of brandy were given to the chemist for his experiment ; by pouring a glass of his reactive into a bottle of each liquor he produced instantly a particular tint, which indicated the nature of the mixture There were a number of wine merchants and distillers present, who were astonished at the accuracy of the experiment which succeeded upwards of one hundred times.

On Monday last the Emperor received in the Salle des Marechaux at the Tuileries, a deputation from fifteen departments of the south, consisting altogether of 250 persons, who have petitioned for the construction of a Railway along the coast from Cette to Marseilles. M. Basse, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux, introduced the delegates to the Emperor. They particularly insisted on the necessity of having a double line of railway, and demonstrated the advantage which the farmers of the southern department would derive from a reduction in the price of transport which would be the result of the construction of a direct line from Cette to Marseilles. The Emperor listened with the greatest attention to the observations of the deligates.

The Minister of the Interior, Court de Persigny, has addressed a circular to the Prefects, on subjects connected with prison discipline. The necessity of establishing workshops in the different prisons is set forth, and of collecting in the chief town of the department all prisoners who have to undergo a confinement of at least three months. The Minister is of opinion that the chief towns are best calculated, from their increased resources, for the formation of such workshops on a large scale, and then he goes on to point out that the centralization of prisoners under sentence for several months possessed advantages. It would give to the administration the means of usefully employing the prisoners who are condemned to labour, and avoids the necessity of the department having, except in their chief towns, large prisons which will entail heavy expenses. The means to be employed for the removal of the prisoners also forms the subject of remark in the circular. The Minister observing that for the future such removal will be made at stated intervals by means of cellular vans instead of, as hitherto, on foot, under the escort of the gendarmerie.

Easter week passed off very quietly ; on Thursday in the previous week the *Stabat Mater*, was chanted in the chapel of the Tuileries, at which the Emperor and Empress were present, as were also the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family, with the ministers, the great officers of state, and several other high functionaries were invited. The Abbé Frappel preached the sermon on the Passion. On Easter Monday there was a grand dinner given by the Emperor which was followed by a concert ; which of course was numerously and fashionably attended.

Great alterations are taking place in the neighbourhood of the Luxembourg and places are being pulled down without remorse. The ancient orangery is now in ruins ; the Medicis fountain is

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

being removed, and the telegraph office which stood in the Rue de Vangirard, at the entrance to the Palace gardens is being demolished. In opening a trench, near the entrance of the garden, the remains of a thick wall belonging to the Hotel which was built by the Duke de Piney Luxembourg, towards the end of the sixteenth century, was discovered; it was from that hotel the name of the Palace, afterwards built on the same spot, by Jacques Desbrosses, for Marie de Medicis, was derived. When the present building was erected for that Princess, the Court of Honour was divided into two parts, and paved with marble in the Florentine style. Marie de Medicis employed, in the construction of this Court, the marble which Catherine de Medicis had brought from Florence for the purpose of building a tomb for the family of Valois, at St. Denis. At the beginning of the 18th century, the Court requiring repairs, it was found more economical to repave the whole with ordinary stone. The statues which surmounted the balastrade had been previously removed by Richelieu, on the exile of the mother of Louis XIII.

There have been a great many incendiary fires of late in different parts of the country. In the Commune of Maillys and Canton of Auxonne fifty-two houses were totally destroyed; ninety-eight families, consisting of 271 persons, have been cast on the world without shelter, and have no resource but private charity, nothing but heaps of ruins under which fire is still smouldering, is to be seen over a space of 400 yards; and still more deplorable, a woman of 82 years of age and a child of four years, perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at 1,400,000f.

A Director of the branch establishment of the Bank of France at Havre refused to pay a note for 1,000f. on the plea that it was a forgery, which has caused a great deal of excitement amongst the community. It was reported that he had destroyed the note; this only tended to increase the excitement when it was announced that the collector of taxes had declared that he would not in future receive any Bank of France notes in payment. Previous to this it had always been the practice of the Directors of the Bank to pay all notes presented whether they were genuine or forgeries, with the view of keeping up the credit of the establishment. There is some fear, lest on this fact becoming known in the neighbouring departments to the peasantry, that their confidence would be shaken, in the value of a paper currency which would be proportionately depreciated. This would in all probability cause a run on the Bank, which at the present moment would be to say the least very embarrassing, as there is at the present time a much larger amount of Bank-notes in circulation than there has been at any one time since the foundation of the Bank.

There was a very severe shock of an earthquake felt on the 17th ult. at Dijon. It took place at about half-past eight o'clock in the morning. A number of people distinctly perceived two shocks of an earthquake appearing to come from north to south. In the Rue de la Verrarie, a bell was rung in consequence of the oscillation. In a crockeryware store the plates and dishes on the shelves were observed to strike against each other. Some washerwomen employed in their vocation on the Ouche perceived the motion. At the same time a shock was felt in the direction of the north-west to the south-east, from Grancey to Morebeau, over a surface of two leagues square. Even at Selongey the population were very much alarmed, for the oscillation, which lasted a second, was followed by a subterranean noise as loud as thunder, and which lasted fully two seconds. Many persons who were seated felt the chairs rock under them, bottles and kitchen furniture knocked against each other, window glass was broken, and doors which happened to be open moved on their hinges. Several persons felt a shock in their arms similar to that caused by electricity.

No less than thirty-six Bishops have notified to the Minister of Public Worship their intention of repairing to Rome in compliance with the summons of the Holy Father. The Government do not intend to place any impediments in the way of their intended journey.

There seems no longer any doubt as to the truth of the statement at the commencement of this letter as to the recall of General Goyon, it is now said to be a fact that he is recalled, and not only that such has been done, but it is even supposed by some that he has even arrived in Paris. There is likewise a rumour current that General Haques will assume the command, but if such is the case we think that it can only be looked upon as a temporary measure, as the probality is, as we said before, that Marshall Neil will get the command.

The troops in Mexico according to the last accounts, were in good health and spirits, and it was then expected that they would return to the city of Mexico. The accounts of the state of Mexico show that miserable country to be sinking deeper and deeper into anarchy.

The weather in Paris has been very hot, the other day the thermometer stood at 86°. On Saturday we had a heavy fall of rain and hail on the right bank of the Seine, but at night the rain became general and continued the whole of the following day when the Thermometer fell to 60° Fahrenheit in the shade; this made things very pleasant and refreshing.

The Russian loan is announced on the Bourse, the contract is for a five per cent. Loan of £15,000,000 sterling at 94. It is looked upon favorably. The Bourse as been firm for a day or so, but is now flat. Rentes closed at 70f. 40c., the same as the day before.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

Galle, 25*th May*, 4 P. M.

H. I. M. steamer *Rhone* sailed for Suez.

Galle, 26*th May*, 8-30 A. M.

H. M.'s steamer *Oden* from Aden just anchored.

LOCAL.

The name of Colonel Ffrench occurred in the list of passengers by the steamer that left Bombay for Suez on the 24th instant. We are happy to say that this was an error. Colonel Ffrench is still in Bombay; and as such true and able friends of India are by no means numerous, we trust he will long be in the midst of us.

As every fact in connection with Indian cotton cultivation is at this particular juncture most valuable, we are glad to publish a communication received yesterday from a mercantile firm in this city, from which it will be seen that a small sample of cotton grown at the Mutlah, and transmitted to Manchester for the opinion of the Cotton Supply Association, has proved to be equal to "good Orleans." Here is the letter:—

"*Manchester, April* 16, 1862.

"Gentlemen,—The sample of cotton enclosed in your letter of the 15th instant, was submitted to the Executive Committee yesterday. It was considered to be of excellent quality and quite equal to 'good Orleans' from the United States. Its market value is about fourteen pence per pound, and it would have been worth more than that but for its discoloration, arising, most probably, from the pod being left too long upon the plant. There can be no doubt that any quantity of such cotton would find a ready and profitable market in this country.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

S. O. Sutton, *Interim Secy.*"

The results of this trial sample are most encouraging, and must satisfy the most incredulous that India possess facilities for competing successfully with America. We look upon this result as most opportune.—*Hurkaru.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Open 438 Miles.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 18*th May*, 1862.

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 52,706.	
Amount	Rs. 28,665 8 1
Merchandize.	
Amount	,, 53,074 10 6
Total...	Rs. 81,740 2 7

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350¾ *Miles.*

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 49,472.	
Amount	Rs. 22,817 8 3
Merchandize.	
Amount	,, 46,203 14 2
Total...	Rs. 69,021 6 5

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 26th May 1862.

(Before W. Crawford, Esq.)

Theft.—Raghoo Abbajee and Crustna Panajee were sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for three months with hard labour, for stealing two pieces of copper of the value of Rs. 59, the property of Messrs. Nicol & Co. The prisoners, who are cartmen, were engaged each to carry forty pieces of copper from the Custom House to Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s Metal Mart at Boree Bunder. On arriving at the place each of them delivered thirty-nine pieces, having abstracted two pieces on the way. Prisoners gave no satisfactory account of the short delivery.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

We missed, in the list of passengers, who arrived by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Candia*, which arrived from Suez on Wednesday, the name of the Kurrachee Nana Sahib; who, after puzzling every one thereabouts as to his being real or Brummagen, has been sent round here for identification, and arrived on that day from Galle, under charge of a guard of Bombay constabulary. This real miscreant or mysterious victim was sent from Bombay in the *Salsette* to Galle, there transferred to the *Candia*, and can now be seen at Mr. Robert's lock-up at the Police Office, where those who had the honor of the acquaintance of the Cawnpore miscreant, can inspect the subject of our present notice, and satisfactorily determine for themselves the question of his identity, and settle the matter one way or the other in their own minds as to the necessity of hanging or liberation. We do not think that this fellow is the Bithoor Nana; because we do not believe in the untimely resurrection of a dead ruffian; but we suppose that fact of his not being the genuine article could be decided by competent persons in Calcutta.—*Englishman, May* 17.

On the 20th of last March an application was made to Government, by the Vice Chancellor and Senate of the Calcutta University, for an increase to the salary of their Registrar of 200 Rs. a month. When we were first made aware of this application being made, we were under the impression that the Registrar of the University was an officer whose time was devoted solely to the duties of this one office. We, therefore, thought the request not unreasonable, and refrained from making any comments on the application, feeling assured that what was right would be done in a matter in which the government takes so much apparent interest. We now learn that the Registership of the Calcutta University is for many months in the year a sinecure, or something very like it, though at times we freeely admit the duties of the office are somewhat onerous. On the whole, however, the work through the year is so slight that the incumbent may well perform the work of several offices involving a similar amount of labor; and we do not see the object, therefore, of increasing the salary of an already sufficiently well paid office. The Registrar's offices is held for two years certain, though the incumbent is eligible for re-appointment at the end of that period. According to the byelaws of the University it would appear that the Registrar's salary was limited to the amount it stands at, for the reason that it should hold out no inducement to a temporary holder to seek for re-election. We do not profess to recognize the wisdom of so ruling, or the advantage to be gained by a constant change in the Registrar's office; in most cases that office being one which renders the incumbent's continuous service of advantage rather than the reverse. As the office of Registrar of the Calcutta University now stands, and as it is evident it was the intention of those who drew up the byelaws, it is but an adjunct to some other employment, a something in fact to put a few rupees, without necessitating much labor, into the pocket of some otherwise hard worked man. As such we maintain the salary is ample, and we trust the government will view the matter as we do.

Since writing the above we hear that the Governor General has, for reasons, probably, similar to those given above, declined to accede to the request preferred by the Vice Chancellor and Senate of the Calcutta University.—*Id.*

THE OPIUM ESTIMATES.

No. 219,

From the Hon'ble A. Eden.

Junior Secy. to the Board of Revenue.

To the Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Dated Fort William, the 1st May, 1862.

Opium.—H. D H. Fergusson, Esq.—Sir,—I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Revenue, to report that the latest estimates received from the agencies show very little prospect of the realization of the anticipations which were at one time entertained of a very large provision for next year.

2. Heavy storms have caused a great falling off in the out-turn, and the most that may now be reasonably expected is 37,573 chests. That is to say 20,698 chests from Behar, and 16,875 from Benares. Looking at the low consistence of the Benares produce, it seems doubtful whether even this revised estimate will be realised.—I have, &c.,

Id.] A. Eden, Junior Secretary.

MADRAS.

We append a valuable return shewing the Coffee Plantations in certain districts of the Madras Presidency prepared from returns furnished to the Board of Revenue by the Collectors of those Districts. The Board state that the information on which the Return its based, is partial, imperfect, and obtained with much difficulty, and that it can be considered only an approximation to the true state of things. Even in its imperfect state however it cannot fail to be interesting. We hope to be able by and bye to complete the Return, by similar information regarding the Coffee Estates in Mysore and Coorg:—

Districts.	Total number of Estates.	Total extent of Estates in Acres.	Total Acres in cultivation.	Total Acres, bearing.	Total Acres young, not bearing.	Total crop in 1860 in Cwts.	Estimated crop in 1861 in Cwts.	Highest and lowest elevations of Estates above sea level in feet.	Remarks.
		Acres. G. Sf.	Acres. G. Sf.	Acres. G. Sf.	Acres. G. Sf.	Cwt. Q. lbs.	Cwt. Q. lbs.		
Madura	94	135 16 916	135 16 916	90 34 914	44 22 2	132 3 12	65 2 14	3,500 feet. 1,500 do. 6,000 do. 3,000 do. 5,000 do. 3,000 do.	
Tinnevelly	24	4,109 0 0	1,308 0 0	644 0 0	664 0 0	1,531 0 0	....		
Coimbatore	43	6,707 0 0	993 0 0	417 0 0	576 0 0	....	....		
Salem	158	5,200 9 7	2,166 14 7	1,702 36 7	463 18 0	4,851 2 10	4,781 2 15		
North Canara	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
South Canara	19	66 24 3	55 4 7	6 0 8	49 3 15	9 1 0	9 1 0		
Malabar	75	30,029 0 0	11,365 20 0	7,203 30 0	4,161 30 0	*67,502 0 0	*73,915 0 0	About 3,500 feet. 3,000 do.	*Exported from Malabar in 1859-60 and 1860-61.
Total...	413	46,247 9 926	16,023 14 930	10,064 20 929	5,958 33 17	74,026 2 22	78,771 2 1		

—*Times, May* 21.]

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

A Hyderabad letter under date the 4th May, mentions that cholera has again made its appearance in Jaulnah and Rajoorea. Numbers of the poorer natives have already fallen victims to the epidemic. The weather exceedingly warm.—*Englishman, May* 21.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

(By Telegram through Mr. Reuter's Office.)

Naples, May 2, (Evening.)

To-day the King received a deputation of Senators and Deputies.

In replying to the address sent to him, his Majesty expressed his affection and gratitude at the splendid reception which he had met with.

The King concluded his speech with these words:—"The public works will increase in activity. Public safety is not yet re-established, because Rome is the centre of conspiracies; but, believe me, when I say that as much as the Italians wish to recover Rome the French wish quite as much to terminate their occupation of it.

THE LOSS OF H. M. SHIP "CONQUEROR."

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, May* 3.)

The following Admiralty Memorandum, dated the 20th of March, revises the sentence of the court-martial held at Bermuda on the captain and officers of Her Majesty's late ship the *Conqueror*:—

"My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have had under their consideration the minutes of the proceedings, and the sentence, of a court-martial held on board Her Majesty's ship Hero, at Bermuda, on the 8th, and by successive adjournments to the 15th day of February, 1862, for the trial of Captain Edward Southwell Sotheby, C. B., the remaining officers and ship's company of Her Majesty's late ship Conqueror, for the loss of that ship on the reef on the eastern side of Rum Cay, on 29th December, 1861.

"My lords have read with much surprise a passage in Captain Sotheby's defence, where he observes—'if, after the scrutinising test that the Master's work has undergone, it should be found incorrect, proper allowance not made, or the place of the ship not properly noted in the chart, I maintain, in which opinion I have no doubt I shall have the full concurrence of the members of this Court, that a captain is not supposed to doubt the accuracy of such work, when he can conscientiously place most thorough confidence in the Master; and that it is not his duty under these circumstances to work the reckoning himself, that officer being appointed for that specific purpose.'

"My lords cannot dissent in too strong terms from the views expressed by Captain Sotheby. They consider that it is the duty of the Captain to take every precaution for the safety of the ship he commands, and that he can only acquit himself of that responsibility which attaches to him by showing that he has neglected no means within his power of ascertaining the position of the ship, the prevailing currents, and the dangers to which she may be exposed.

"My lords further regret that Captain Sotheby's views appear to have been accepted by the members of the Court without remark, and to have been so far adopted by them, that while they reprimanded the Master, they fully acquitted the Captain. My lords cannot concur in the finding of the Court.

"One of Her Majesty's ships, in fine weather and under no unusual circumstances, while making a passage through a channel in which the currents are known to set to leeward with varying strength, has been totally lost, in consequence, according to the finding of the Court, of an insufficient allowance for leeway and current. The Captain is nevertheless fully acquitted, and the Master only reprimanded, though no reason is given why the ship have continued all night on a course which the Master acknowledged might carry her within six or seven miles of an island surrounded by dangerous coral reefs.

"It appears to their lordships that, had the ordinary and natural precaution been adopted of making a tack to the S. E., before the ship could by possibility have been swept upon the coral reefs of Rum Cay, the country would not have had to deplore the loss of one of the finest line-of-battle ships in Her Majesty's Service; and my lords consider Captain Sotheby to have been highly culpable in not having taken that precaution.

"To prevent all future misconception as to the responsibility of captains in command of Her Majesty's ships, my lords have caused the following additions to be made in the 1st and 2nd Articles of Chapter XIX., page 160, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions for the government of Her Majesty's Naval Service. The first article will commence with the words. 'The captain is responsible for the safe conducting and steering of the ship'; and the last paragraph of the second article will in future stand as follows:—'If it shall appear that the ship has been run on shore, or brought into danger of being run on shore, or wrecked, and that there has been any want of due care or precaution, or that the foregoing orders have been disobeyed, the captain will be held responsible for the same.'

"By command of their lordships,

"C. Paget."

FRANCE.

(*From the Globe's own Correspondent.*)

Paris, Friday Evening.

Parisians peruse with natural interest every detail furnished by the usual sources of intelligence descriptive of the opening festival of industry at London; nor is there any very fastidious, much less invidious, criticism heard, save in one delicate particular, which it would serve no right purpose to slur over. The annual appearance in England of the Neapolitan Bourbon lady, widow of the late Ferdinand of Spain, has been for years curiously so timed as to coincide exactly with the day of her Britannic Majesty's departure for Balmoral. This obvious coincidence has been too often obtruded on social notice here not to have elicited comment; and it need not be suggested that if the ex-Queen and the Sovereign, who is also, alas! a widow, have not and do not meet, the ever-recurring incident is not fortuitous like the philosopher's concourse of atoms. To her gracious Majesty's absence on this national occasion is alone traceable the presence referred to, and if it provokes remark abroad, such result has been wantonly encountered. When Pius IX. was last at Porto d'Anzio it had been attempted to bring about a pleasant surprise by the preconcerted meeting there of his sister, Christina, with the late Ferdinand of Naples, but, callous on many points, that King had very settled notions of another kind. It is simply requisite that there should be no mistake on your side the Channel as to general opinion elsewhere, for neither Legitimist, Orleanist, or any party in France takes a different view of any flourish of trumpets for that individual accession to the day's brilliancy or the impressiveness of the scene.

The British embassy has done its duty towards the royal guest of the Tuileries, and the Queen of Holland has honoured our representative by accepting the banquet, which must, of course be followed by a second display of hospitality on the King's impending arrival. Early this week Empress Eugenie, Princess Clotilde, many court and diplomatic personages including Nunzio, Chigi, joined the evening circle of Lady Cowley, a military band making the garden resonant the while.

A few days ago the annual meeting at the Oratoire for the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures was held under the renewed presidency of Guizot, who last year had wounded the susceptibilities of his auditory by confounding temporal pretentions with the cause of religious truth, a mistake he found it expedient to avoid, nothing of a political tendency being touched on.

The *Constitutionnel* prints a letter from the editor of *L'Union*, the law enabling M. Laurentie to enforce its insertion. It is to the effect that he never distinctly approved of that "frightful calamity," the Bartholomew business, though he admits that he applauded the use of "salutary rigour on the part of the civil authority" for the riddance of what had otherwise a strong chance of success in France, which would have been a still greater catastrophe! The distinction consists between "rigour" exercised by "authority" and by non-authorised agency—how far King, Queen, Court, and officials in every department "authorised" and urged on the performance is not met.

The Court party at Berlin is seriously embarrassed how to deal with the country in its present firm attitude, and the *Kreuz Zeitung* timidly talks of recourse to authority, but dares not indicate any practical exercise of that instrument. The *Stern* journal deplores the activity of the King's friends, as well it may, when out of 1,700 delegates chosen by the capital to enter on the ultimate ballot for the half-dozen representatives, there are but 160 Ministerial voters. In the few places, however, where the absolutists are ascendant, anything but sluggishness in the cause is shown, at Elbing in East Prussia (near Dantzic), that party having wound up the day's victory by sacking and gutting the dwellings of the nationalists.

Greece is far from subsiding into acquiescene under Otho. The University cannot be safely re-opened at Athens, even the environs of the capital are not safe. At Missolonghi there is open revolt, the only positive result of entrance into Nauplia was the conviction that 30,000 stand of rifles which the citadel contained had all disappeared, and were known to be in the hands of the peasantry. The arrangement of a national guard is to form the first subject of debate in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies convoked for the 25th of May. The remedy would seem worse than the disease.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The *Stern-Zeitung*, which is a semi-official organ of the Prussian Government, publishes the following analysis of the Treaty of Commerce recently concluded between France and Prussia:—

"The treaties and tariffs drawn up and concluded by the Plenipotentiaries of France and of Prussia consist of a treaty of commerce and of navigation; of a convention relative to the Custom's due to be paid on international traffic by railways; of another convention for the reciprocal guarantee of literary and artistic property; finally, of two supplements on the tariffs.

"The essential enactments of the Treaty of Commerce may be thus condensed:—

"All merchandise coming from the Zollverein, or belonging to, or fabricated in, countries belonging to the Customs-Union, shall be admitted into France by land and by sea, whether it comes under the flag of France, or under the flag of one of the States of the Zollverein, on payment, of the stipulated dues. The same stipulations will be made for French merchandise on entering Germany.

"Merchandise of the Customs-Union (Zollverein), imported by Hanseatic ports on the Elbe and Weser, or by Belgian and Swiss railways, will be considered as imported directly.

"The two Governments abolish the export dues. An exception will only be made for France as regards rags and *drilles* service for the fabrication of paper, and for old rope, upon which there will remain a duty of 12f. and 14f. per kilogramme; the Zollverein, on its part, will establish a duty of 1½ thaler on old rope per Custom-house quaintal.

"Spirits of wine and varnish of spirits of wine will pay, on their entry into France, in addition to the dues fixed in Tariff A—the first a duty of French consumption of 90f. per hectolitre of spirits of wine, and the varnish 90f. per hectolitre for the spirits of wine contained in the varnish. The following articles will also pay a supplementary duty:—Chemical productions, glass, articles of glass, insomuch as the French Government shall not have abolished the duty established in France upon the salt necessary for their fabrication. These supplementary duties shall be suppressed or diminished when the premiums for exportation actually existing in France shall be in their turn suppressed or diminished.

"Merchandise of every description, coming from one of the two countries and entering into the other, can never be subjected to a duty of superior consumption than that established on similar produce of national fabrication. The wines of France, brandies, and the '*corps gras*,' which have already paid the entrance dues, shall be exempt from any other duty established by one of the States of the Zollverein, by the communes and corporations.

"Merchandise imported from France by land and by the frontier shall be admitted into the States of the Zollverein at the same duty as if it entered by sea and under the French flag. Merchandise coming from the Zollverein and entering France by land shall be admitted on paying the same duty as that established upon articles imported under the French flag.

"The origin or the fabrication of the merchandise imported must be indicated to the Custom-house Department of the respective country by means of official documents emanating from the local authorities, or from Consuls acting for the country for which the merchandise is destined. The value of the articles destined for exportation shall be determined by the price of the article in the country of its origin, adding thereunto the cost of transport, insurance, and commission to the town where the importation takes place. Should the Custom-house authorities deem the value declared insufficient, they are authorised to purchase the article at the price declared, adding 5 per cent.

"The transit dues are suppressed in both countries. The French Government will maintain only the prohibition of the transport of gunpowder, and reserves to itself the right of authorising specially the transport of munitions of war.

"The subjects of the contracting parties will enjoy in the two countries on their voyage and return the same advantages as nationals; they may purchase or rent houses, warehouses, or any other real estate (*immobiles*) on the same terms as subjects of either country. Commercial travellers—recognised in France as such—may carry on their business throughout the whole of the Zollverein without paying a commercial tax. Zollverein commercial travellers will enjoy the same privilege in France.

"A reciprocal protection is assured to the designation and ticketing of merchandise, bales, samples and manufacture marks.

"The conditions of the Treaty of Commerce are also applicable to Algeria, both as regards importation and exportation. As regards future changes in the tariffs or other ameliorations, the two contracting parties assure to themselves mutually the rights of the most favoured nations. The treaty is concluded for a term of 12 years, dating from the day of its ratification, and if it is not given up 12 months before the expiration of that term it will remain in force until one year has passed, dating from the day that one of the contracting parties has given it up.

"Should the Zollverein be dissolved before the above-mentioned period, the reciprocal engagements enumerated in the treaty will cease at the same time as the treaties concluded between the different States of the Zollverein."

INDIAN PRESS.

OPIUM REVENUE.

(*From the Calcutta Englishman, May* 17.)

We have from the first warned Mr. Laing against placing any dependence on the returns derivable from opium. We have shown how many causes there are at work to render the revenue from this source highly precarious. Among the reasons we have assigned for the falling off in the demand for our opium in China, are three which bear directly on the case. The greatly increased cultivation of the poppy in both Persia and China, and the general favor into which its production has arisen in the former country for export to the latter; the much lower rates at which both Persians and Chinese can manufacture the drug, the excellent quality of that produced in Persia, and the great damage to the opium trade which the insurrection in China must necessarily cause, not only from its, in a great measure, cutting off communication between the coast and the interior, but likewise from the ruin which the rebels are causing to all, friends and foes alike, and the scarcity of money which must shortly make itself felt among that class who have hitherto freely indulged in the drug. We have once or twice been bold enough to hint that disturbing causes might possibly arise in India, that the cultivation might possibly fall off, or like Indigo, that the Ryots might decline its further culture. We have on every occasion found many to condemn us for asserting what they were pleased to call an impossibility, but which the course of time has already proved to be not only a possibility but an actual fact. Mr. Laing, in his Financial statement, asserted that "measures have already been taken which will increase the average production of Bengal opium to about 50,000 chests a year, while that of Malwa, exceeds 40,000, and the question is, at what price is China likely to take this quantity off our hands? This question Mr. Laing has himself answered by assuming that China was prepared to take annually 100,000 chests, and to pay from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 for the article; and from this he argued "the conclusion, therefore, is irresistible, that there is no risk of our actual opium revenue diminishing, unless the demand in China should so far fall off as to be unable to spend £8,000,000 a year, on Indian opium." What, however, are the facts? We have them from the Board of Revenue, and a letter on the subject will be found in the usual place, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue. In this we find it stated: "Heavy storms have caused great falling off in the out-turn, and the most that may now be reasonably expected is 37,573 chests. That is to say, 20,698 chests from Behar, and 16,875 from Benares. Looking at the low consistence of the Benares produce, it seems doubtful whether even this revised estimate will be realized." We have thus the value of Mr. Laing's "irresistible conclusion" laid before us, in a falling off in the returns from a cause he never calculated on, and which he discarded altogether from his thoughts. Here, to begin with, is a loss of 12,427 chests which, at Mr. Laing's estimate of 1,250 rupees a chest, will give a deficiency in his estimate of no less than £1,553,375; but this is not all, for the advances have been made for 50,000 chests, and therefore that made on the 12,427 chests deficient must be added to their value, which will give us a deficit of a sum nearly double that of the alleged surplus, "after allowing for additional grants for Public works and education." On the 16th April, but one short month ago, we accepted Mr. Laing's Budget; it was a statement which had entailed on the Hon'ble gentleman much labor, though we then took exception to the conclusions he had arrived at with regard to the revenue from opium. We were assured on all hands that we were wrong, that the revenue from this source was the least precarious and least subject to fluctuation of all. Here is the result;—we leave the Honorable gentleman to digest the "irresistable conclusions" on which he argued, and to justify them if he can.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.

(*From the Madras Times, May* 19.)

We some time ago expressed our intention of not allowing the question of Native languages to drop, but on the contrary of returning to it from time to time; being satisfied that a reform as to the merits of which there is no dispute and to which nothing is opposed but dogged official obstinacy, can only be advanced by systematic "nagging" to use a phrase rendered classical by the Caudle Lectures. We are glad to have found, for once, an opportunity of carrying out this system, apropos to an order of Government which reflects credit on it. The order does not indeed go so far as we think it ought to do, but we shall not on that account allow ourselves to be deterred from acknowledging the merit which it does possess. We allude to an order which we understand has been or is about to be issued by Government extending to Chaplains in their service, the privilege of appearing before the examining Committee, with a view to obtaining the reward granted by Government for proficiency in the native languages. We think this undoubtedly a step in the right direction; we only regret that it should still be left *optional* with the reverend gentlemen to be examined or not. We have no doubt that every European gentlemen serving Government in this country should be able to communicate *direct* with the natives in some one of the vernacular languages—being satisfied that every European in India who cannot so communicate with the people is inevitably made an engine of oppression by those into whose hands his ignorance throws him—and moreover that nothing is more necessary than such knowledge to the interest and comfort of the European himself. Without some knowledge of the language no man is really master of his own household, seeing that he cannot communicate with those who supply it except through the medium of his servants, or perhaps, of one servant who speaks English, and who thus becomes master of the situation, and fleeces both parties at leisure. Much of the alleged dishonesty of native servants is attributable to this cause—a temptation is thrown in the way of the native servant which he cannot reasonably be expected to overcome. Apply the same test to English servants, and who will say that they would prove superior to it. Suppose a native gentleman residing in England utterly ignorant of the language and manners of the people, and altogether dependant of English servants of the ordinary class, is it to be supposed that they would not make the most of the opportunity, and take every advantage of their masters' helplessness? or can it be doubted that the native gentleman would leave England with a very indifferent estimate of British honesty.

English gentlemen residing in India owe it to themselves to see that they do not become puppets in the hands of their servants—that their feelings are not misrepresented and their actions perverted, by designing scoundrels, that they do not, through ignorance, insult and disgust the Natives with whom they come in contact, even when desirous to treat them with civility. They can discharge this duty by acquiring some knowledge of the language of the people, and by no other means. When an Englishman, ignorant of the language, travels through any part of the country, his progress is a course of petty oppression, extortion, and wrangling. At every village his servants make a point of bullying and defrauding the villagers, knowing that in many cases the people will be afraid to complain, and that if they do, their master cannot understand them. But if the master knows enough of the language to ask the villager how much the butler has given him for a dozen of eggs, petty rascality dies a natural death. Again, if the Englishman has some slight knowledge of the languages he will not insult any Mahomedan gentleman who may call on him by addressing him as a Hindoo—nor scandalise a Brahmin by taking him for a Mahomedan.

No one, we believe, who has considered the subject, will think the above points, trifles, and if they are of some importance as regards laymen, they are still more so as concerns Clergymen. If it is desirable that all who in this country represent the British Government should conduct themselves towards the natives in a manner void of offence, it is surely still more to be wished that those who not only to a certain extent, represent Government, as being in its service, but who also represent the Christian Faith, should manage their intercourse with the people of the country so as to leave on their minds a good impression. Many of our Clergymen are probably not aware of the difficulties they have to contend with in this respect—and of the mingled fear and dislike with which a "Padre Sahib" is regarded by the uneducated natives—that is, by all of them except an infinitessimal faction. That this feeling is due to nothing said or done by clergymen it is not necessary to state—but we submit it for the consideration of the Clergy themselves, whether it is a desirable state of things, and whether it would not be becoming in them to take the only step by which it can be removed—viz. making themselves masters of the language. The feelings we speak of as existing among the natives have their roots in their ignorance and prejudice. An English clergyman is, in their eyes, a very mysterious and dangerous animal. He is the "Sahib's Brahmin;" and the native who firmly believes in the super-human character of his own Brahmin, is very ready to extend his belief to the English one. No ordinary native would like to be seen conversing with a "Padre." He knows well that immediately it would be rumoured that he was about to turn Christian, and the next day it would be asserted that he had, in some way or other lost caste. Where so much ignorance and prejudice exists on one side, it is desirable that knowledge and liberality should obtain on the other. Let English Clergymen be able and willing *themselves* to tell the natives what their views and feelings are, and the distrust we have spoken of will soon disappear.

DR. RUSSELL AND AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(*From the Deccan Herald, May* 23.)

The telegram which we publish from Galle, confirms the account of the terrible battle which the Bombay papers reported, by the last mail, to have taken place in Tennessee. It lasted for two days, the loss of life on both sides being enormous. With the colossal columns of men, and the terrible appliances of war, which both sides possessed, it was only to be expected that contact would produce carnage. Even the returns of slaughter of European and Asiatic battle-fields are dwarfed by those of the battle of Pittsburgh. The English at Agincourt, the Scots at Bannockburn, or the Greeks at Thermopylæ do not seem to have spilt more blood than our countrymen in this unnatural engagement. It could, however, scarcely be expected that any other result would follow the exasperation, which has been engendered, on both sides: and we are glad to perceive that the literary hireling of the *Times*, Mr. Russell, has been ordered to quit the American camps. It is but too evident, that he has been untrue to his trust, playing fast and loose with all parties, just as the whim of the moment seized him. At one time we were told that the war was all a sham; that the Federals were an army of drunkards, and that the Confederates were little better. He pandered in fact to a vitiated taste, in England, much in the same manner that he had done here, abusing all men who did not supply him with the claret cup, or whatever might be the beverage in season, when he required it. President Lincoln has for a long time known the character of this public writer, who first rose into notoriety by the abuse of his own countrymen—the Irish; and we are indeed astonished that the people of the United States, should not have tarred and feathered him long ago. What fate would have waited an American, in this country, if he had indulged in criticisms, like those penned by the *Times'* Commissioner, during the Indian Revolt? A greater time-server or tufthunter does not, perhaps, exist in the world than the man who has just been expelled from the American war-camps. He is, we believe, the greatest hireling ever engaged by an unprincipled Press—as devoid of truth as he is destitute of talent. It is true that he elevated Lord Clyde to a Peerage; but he killed Raglan, and by his letters, made the British army the laughing-stock of the world. Had he been connected with either the army of a Moore or a Wellington, he would have been hanged on the nearest tree, to save professional men the trouble. In India he would have been shot, according to an obsolete code of honour, had he not sought shelter under the gentility of some Calcutta magnate, who advised him not to lower his dignity by "meeting" an Indian editor. That he has not been whipped long ago says more for the forbearance of the people he has maligned than for any deserts of his own. When we heard that he had taken up the profession of a mummer, and engaged himself to act as Green-room flunkey to the amateur corps-dramatique of Lord Napier at Washington, we felt assured that he was falling to his true level, in the estimation of the men of America. It would be an interesting question to solve whether the *Times* will dismiss its great Commissioner or insist upon the Palmerston Cabinet declaring war against the republic; but this question has still to be determined. It is, however, satisfactory to think that the loafers and rowdies of America, as he was pleased to style them, relished Mr. Russell as little as did the soldiers and gentlemen of India. Every man has his Nemesis, and that of "*Our Own*" of Crimean and Indian notoriety would appear to be the ghost of Raglan! Without his aid, however, we will get accounts of the war much more reliable than any that the interests of his employers would permit him to indite. For some time we have been quite prepared to hear of some terrible slaughter, and the intelligence which we have received, however much it may grieve, does not astonish us. When the last mail left, the Northern troops were beginning to approach that portion of the Southern territory, the entrance to which was guarded less by hostile armies, than by its own physical attributes. The Southern troops, on the other hand, were commencing to coalesce. They had learned, and at some cost, both in material losses and in prestige, the folly of attempting to hold the Border States in the presence of an army far superior to them in numbers. They had also opened their eyes to the impossibility of retaining the possession of advanced forts on rivers and creeks, easily accessible, not only to the military, but to the naval forces of their opponents. They had in fine, abandoned the idea of defending an immense extent of frontier, and had resolved on concentrating all their energies to defend what may be termed the vitals of their country. That both sides have fought with determined bravery is evident from the casualty returns. The reproach of Bulls-Run must now, we should think, be for ever wiped away, and the terrible character of the war be seen in all its naked horrors. It is just possible that the action at Pittsburg may not be decisive; but we think, appalling as it is, it will lead to the rejoining of a broken union and the re-establishing of a rent republic. Some may think that we have written warmly regarding Mr. Russell, but we write so, because we know that his letters have done infinite mischief, both in America and in England. Although no American, the writer of this article is yet in the position of many an Englishman in India, and elsewhere;—he had a brother-in-law, who was shot at the head of his Regiment at the fight of Bulls-Run, and it is just possible that nearer connexions still may now be lying cold on the plains of Tennessee. Mr. Russell was one of the instruments employed to encompass the ruin of the army of India, and we are inclined to believe that he was also sent on a similar errand with regard to the Transatlantic Republic. That he has only partially succeeded in both objects is eminently satisfactory, and we are sure that our military readers, generally, will be pleased to learn that the boatman of the Ohio has proved more than a match for the sizer of the Liffey?

MYSORE RAJ.

(*From the Madras Times, May* 21.)

Although we treated pretty fully of the Mysore Raj question more than a year ago, when it was first announced that the Rajah had actually applied for the restoration of the Native Government, it may not be out of place to touch once more on the same subject, now that the final answer has been delivered to His Highness. The letter lately received was one of the last documents penned by the late Governor General and is universally reported to have been harshly expressed and contemptuous in its terms—in short by no means the sort of reply which might have been expected from Lord Canning. It is possible, however, that the tenor of the Rajah's application may have been such as to call forth a just rebuke from the Government to whom in sober seriousness, he owes everything which he ever did or ever may possess. When only five years old he was taken from a prison and seated on a throne. The renowned Poorneah, Tippoo's finance minister, became Dewan and Regent. Colonel Barry Close and "Wesley Sahib," as he is familiarly called by every sepoy who saw him, Napoleon's Sepoy General, became as it were his guardians. Then came a good time for Mysore; the old Mahomedan oppression was at an end—men of mark ruled the State—Poorneah looked so well after the finances that in twelve years his treasury became more than two millions sterling above the world. The young Rajah grew up with much promise of excellence. His abilities were good and a bright future was anticipated for him. But, as if to prove how utterly shortsighted were any calculations based upon the moral courage of a Hindoo youth, five years of his rule sufficed to dissipate sixty lakhs of pagodas, in addition to the current revenue, and in fourteen years more, the machinery of Government came to a stand still. A rebellion broke out which baffled the efforts of the Rajah's power to quell, though great cruelties were practised. The end was, as is well known, that Commissioners were appointed who look over the management of the country. The Rajah surrendered his authority without demur and has ever since enjoyed the emoluments without the cares of Sovereignty. It would appear that Lord Wellesley had fully expected this result and provided for such a contingency in the treaty of 1799, and when Lord William Bentinck considered it necessary to assume the direction of the Mysore State, he found due provision made for such an event. After stating in his letter that the duties and obligations of the Rajah's position had been greatly neglected, that besides the current revenue of the State, Poorneah's treasure had been dissipated on personal expenses and disreputable extravagance, and that an immense debt had been moreover incurred. That in spite of promises of amendment nothing had been done. That the subsidy to the British Government had not been paid according to treaty—that the soldiers of the State were unpaid and compelled for their subsistence to live at free quarters upon the Ryots, he adds—"My friend! There are stipulations in the 4th and 5th articles of the treaty above alluded to, of which it may be useful to quote at length the substance. 'Art. IV. And whereas it is indispensably necessary that *effectual* and *lasting* security should be provided against any failure, in the fund destined to defray either the expense of the permanent Military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expenses described in the III. Article of the present treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Governor General in Council shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the Funds so destined, the said Governor General in Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right, either to introduce such regulation and ordinances as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the Government of Mysore or *to assume and bring under the direct management* of the servants of the said Company Bahadoor, such part or parts of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maharaja Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodianer Bahadoor, as shall appear to him, the said Governor General in Council, necessary to render the said funds efficient and available in time of peace or war."

It would seem that the Raja's advisers have attempted to interpret the Treaty as limiting the period of occupation by the British to such time as the funds of the State were in an unsatisfactory condition, or insufficient for the permanent expenses of the Government: and that now therefore, when the machinery works well, and the coffers are overflowing, the British should gracefully retire, and that the old native Government be restored as it was before the memorable year 1831. We cannot see that the Treaty is any where capable of being so interpreted. It is no where said that the British Government will retain possession *till* such time as funds are efficient and available, or *till* order and good government have been thoroughly established; but that the Governor General shall have full power and right to assume and bring under direct management such part or parts of the Territorial possessions of his Highness as shall appear to him necessary, &c. &c. There is mention of *time.* There is no provision whatever for ultimate restoration of power. The fifth Article stipulates for the immediate surrender of his authority by the Rajah whenever the exigency shall occur; "and it is hereby further agreed that whenever the said Governor General in Council shall signify to the said Maharaja, &c, that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the 4th Article, or for placing the territories requiring under the exclusive authority and control of the English Company Bahadoor, and in case His Highness shall not issue orders within ten days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the said Governor General in Council shall be at liberty to issue orders by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the said Regulations and Ordinances, or for assuming the management and collection of the Revenues of the said Territories, as he shall judge most expedient for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said Military Fund, *and of providing for the effectual protection of the country and the welfare of the people.*" The only proviso is that so long as the British retain exclusive authority and control they "shall render to His Highness a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce," and that in no case whatever, shall His Highness' actual receipts or annual income be less than one lakh of star pagodas, together with one fifth of the net revenue of the whole of the Territories ceded to him. This is to be secured and paid to him "in all times and in every possible case."

The possibility of a future recurrence to the old system which had so signally failed and been productive of such gigantic evils is never alluded to. The whole state of the case was fairly laid before the Rajah—his shortcomings and the evil deeds of his ministers were graphically described. The inevitable remedy was thus stated by Lord Willian Bentinck;—"Tranquility has for the present been restored, but the British Government cannot permit its name, or its power, to be identified with these acts of your Highness' misrule; and while it cannot escape from the necessity of putting an end to insurrection, although justifiable, which should lead to general anarchy and confusion, it is imperiously called upon to supply an immediate and *complete* remedy, and to vindicate its own character for justice. I have in consequence felt it to be indispensable, as well with reference to the stipulations of the treaty above quoted, *as from a regard to the obligations of the protective character which the British Government holds towards the State of Mysore, to interfere for its preservation, and to save the various interests at stake from further ruin.* It has seemed to me that in order to do this effectually it will be necessary to transfer *the entire administration of the country, into the hands of British Officers, &c.*"

A plainer statement than this of the object and intentions of the British Government could scarcely be made. For nineteen years they looked on while every species of misrule and oppression was bred and multiplied—vast treasure squandered on favorites and parasites—state offices of all descriptions sold, privileges of exclusive trade granted whereby the ryots were placed at the mercy of needy adventurers—till at length rebellion became a necessity—frightful cruelties, mutilations, and excesses of all kinds proclaimed the impotence of the wretched Native Government and then came the natural result. At first it was attempted to retain as much as possible the native agency under the two British Commissioners, and the Court of Directors expressed themselves desirous of adhering as much as possible to Native usage and not introducing a system which could not afterwards be worked by native agency—but it was found that a native agency that was moderately trustworthy could not be got together in such a hot bed of intrigue and corruption as Mysore had long became, and ultimately the present system was established under which the condition of the country has been one continuous course of prosperity. Seven hundred and sixty-nine items of taxation have been swept away, some of these were very curious. There was a tax on getting married, on the birth of a child, on its being named, on its head being shaved, on a death in the family—on the subsequent purifications. Taking a new house was a cause for being taxed. Carrying an umbrella, swinging the arms in certain spots was subject to a duty. In short, whatever an unfortunate Mysorean did was under some penalty, and the ingenuity of the inventors of these taxes offers an instructive example of the peculiar genius of oppression.

On reviewing the whole question of the Mysore Raj the following conclusions would seem to be deducible:—

1st. The country was taken from Tippoo and made over to the present Rajah who was retain it so long as he governed righteously and well—failing this, the British Government reserved to themselves the right of deposing him and assuming the direct management of his territories.

2nd. Nineteen years of misrule ending in anarchy and rebellion compelled the British Government to take the power out of the Rajah's hands. So far from his being told or led to expect that he would be at any definite period restored to power, the very fact of his continued residence in the country "was dependant on future circumstances which his own conduct could alone determine." The native agency introduced under the Commissioners at the desire of the Court of Directors was found utterly bad and impossible, and there is no reason to believe it would now be different.

3rd. With such experiences to guide them, Government would not be justified in attempting to reintroduce native rule in Mysore.

4th. Supposing the Rajah's abstract right to the Government of his country could be proved, and that its ultimate restoration had been contemplated, such concession must rest on a guarantee of future good Government which, as is well known he is totally unable to give. The facility of the Home Government, in yielding to the importunities of Prince Gholam Mahomed, may possibly have led the advisers of the Rajah to hope for equal success in his application; but all those who wish well to India, and to Mysore in particular, must rejoice that this fine country is not to be handed over to the incompetency and rapacity of a native Government. At the same time they may regret that the unfavourable answer was not conveyed to His Highness in more courteous terms, and that the childish desire of the old man to play once more with the edged tools of Government was not rebuked in language rather paternal than disdainful.

ENGLISH PRESS.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(*From the Daily News, May* 3.)

It is singular that the Southern sympathisers have not begun to reproach the Federal officers with delay in capturing Richmond. No doubt the distance between that city and Fortress Monroe is about ten times as great as the distance between Balaklava and Sebastopol; the country is flooded and the roads are impassable; but still it would be quite consistent with the temper of many people in this country to find them ignoring difficulties in the case of the Americans which would have been considered reasonable excuses for their own fellow-citizens in such an emergency. It is, in fact, impossible to deny that General M'Clellan has very formidable difficulties to contend with in his advance upon Richmond; and the explanation of these difficulties may serve to account for the delay of the army of Yorktown. The simple truth is, that the elements of the strategical problem which was submitted to General M'Clellan before he transported his army to Fortress Monroe from before Washington, have within the last few weeks been materially altered. Originally the Federalists had complete command of the sea, and therefore had the means of protecting the flank of an army advancing along the north side of the promontory, at the end of which stand Fortress Monroe, by their gunboats in the York River, as well as of protecting the flank of an army advancing along the southern side of the same promontory by their gunboats in the James River. But the presence of the Merrimac and the other ironclad steamers have put an end to this superiority. Instead of the Federals being able to use the sea at their discretion, they are evidently under continual apprehension lest the ironclad steamers may come out of Norfolk and do their men-of-war and transports some irreparable damage. Besides which, it is more than doubtful whether the Federalists would venture to protect the left flank of their army in its advance along the northern shore of the James River, opposite Norfolk and Sewell's point, so long as the Merrimac and her companions occupy their present position. The result must be that the Federal army in its progress can only be aided, if at all, by a flanking fire on its right.

At present it seems that the Confederates under Lee and Johnston have occupied the neck of land between Yorktown, on the York River, and the Warwick River which falls into the James River—a distance of about five miles—with an army said to amount to 100,000 men. Thus the way to Richmond is completely barred. The distance is short; one flank is protected by the fortifications of Yorktown, the other flank is protected by a river, whilst the remainder of the space is occupied by strong redoubts and entrenchments, and the country being amply supplied with timber, these redoubts may be stockaded and otherwise strengthened with woodwork, so as to make them of the most formidable character. If these forts could be attacked separately, there might be a fair prospect of taking them; but, unfortunately, they are so constructed as to support each other, and in fact to form a continuous line of battle. It would seem, therefore, that a direct attack in front would prove a very hazardous experiment, might possibly lead to a serious disaster, and, even if successful, would entail great loss of life. The probability, therefore, is that General M'Clellan intends to execute some flank movement, either by transporting a considerable portion of his army by the York River to the rear of the Confederate lines westward of Yorktown, or by aiding the advance of his columns along the shore by means of the fire of his gunboats and other vessels.

But this is not the only danger to which the Confederate army is exposed. There is another army, or rather two corps d'armee, advancing from the north against Richmond. General M'Dowell has already reached Fredericksburg, which is within sixty miles of Richmond, whilst General Banks, having left Winchester, is following closely upon the heels of the Confederate General, Jackson, who has abandoned the Shenandoah valley, and has halted at Gordonsville. This town is distant from Fredericksburg about fifty miles; and unless the Confederates can succeed in defeating General Banks and General M'Dowell separately, these two officers will probably succeed in joining their forces, and then delivering battle to all the Confederate troops that can be spared from the Yorktown lines. It must certainly be admitted that in theory, at least, the Confederates occupy the best position. They are operating upon interior lines; the Federalists are operating upon exterior lines. The Confederates are near the centre of the circle, the Federalists are upon the circumference. The Confederates, therefore, have the opportunity of combining their forces for an attack in a shorter space of time than the Federalists. But in such cases success depends much upon the comparative numbers of the opposing armies; and as it is quite certain that the Federalist troops not only exceed their adversaries in numbers, but in strength and in discipline, the chances are that they will successfully resist any attack that may be made upon them. At all events, it is abundantly clear that the crisis cannot be much longer delayed; for the Confederates cannot suffer the Federalists to advance much nearer to Richmond. A very few days will suffice to bring the Federalists within a few miles of that city; and such a movement must compel the Confederates either to withdraw from the lines at Yorktown, so as to draw round Richmond, or to leave their lines so as to bring M'Clellan to an action between Yorktown and Fortress Monroe.

In the West, the position of Beauregard is sufficiently embarrassing. If the account of the intercepted telegram is to be believed, he had on the 9th of April only 35,000 effective troops about Corinth, and was calling loudly for reinforcements. Even if Van Dorn should succeed in joining him, the Confederate army in the west would only amount to 50,000 men. But its position is by no means secure. Corinth, which is about 100 miles east of the Mississippi, is no doubt strongly fortified—in fact, is converted into an entrenched camp; but as the country in every direction is in the hands of the Federalists, and as their numbers greatly exceed those of the Confederates, it is very possible that the position may be turned, so that its occupants may be compelled to abandon it in order to avoid being separated from their supplies. It seems probable that some such apprehension as this haunts the mind of General Beauregard, for he distinctly declares that it might be better even to abandon Savannah and Charleston rather than risk a defeat at Corinth. The truth is that if the Confederates are defeated in that quarter the whole valley of the Mississippi must fall into the hands of the Federalists, New Orleans will probably be reached by the invading armies, and, as General Beauregard plainly intimates, the Confederate causes will be lost.

Upon the whole, therefore, whether we regard the military situation in the East or in the West, there is no reason to doubt that the Federal cause is still in the ascendant. The delay which is now occurring is readily explained, and is, in fact, the necessary result of the position which the combatants have been compelled to assume.

THE DISTRESS.

(*From the Globe, May* 3.)

No one is inclined to deny that the past winter has been a hard one on the poor in Ireland, and that many afflicting instances of destitution have occurred. We are afraid it is equally impossible to deny that in large and populous districts of our own country a distress has prevailed even more widespread, and bearing not less severely on those who are its victims. This very day is recorded a death within the limits of the metropolis, respecting which a coroner's jury, under no perverse or hasty impulse, but following closely the two clear medical evidence, found that it had been caused by exhaustion. Like many people in Ireland, and like not a few in the manufacturing districts, the man who perished so miserably would rather die than go into the workhouse. The distress in England, we need not say, arises from a cause different from that in Ireland. In the one case it is occasioned by a great political event, for which no one in this country is in the slightest degree accountable. In the other, it arises mainly from a very bad harvest, and somewhat from a kind of national and inconceivable perversity in relying on one article of food alone. It cannot be said in either case that the policy or administration of the Government has anything to do with this melancholy state of things, and yet in the instance of Ireland a tone is indulged in by certain public men which would lead one almost to suppose that Ministers took a kind of unnatural and diabolical pleasure in witnessing the sufferings of the people, in declining to do their duty by them, and in discouraging the benevolent from yielding to those promptings which misfortune is sure to call forth. In England we have no antagonistic feeling of this kind. The serious distress prevailing in Lancashire is acknowledged, and as far as possible is manfully grappled with by the appliances of the law and private benevolence. But in Ireland, before the ordinary remedies are exhausted, before private charity has been very largely drawn upon, we are importuned to enter upon a course which could only be justified by a famine. The controversy between some of the Irish members and the Parliamentary representative of the Irish Government is not whether there is distress or not. That, unfortunately, is undeniable. It is whether the distress is of a character which, on the whole can be dealt with by the operation of the Poor Law, and without large measures of Imperial aid. To prove that it exceeds such proportions, Mr. Maguire and his friends bring forward isolated cases of destitution, the circumstances of which are matters of dispute. To prove, not the contrary, but the truth, the Irish Government have employed the machinery at their disposal all over the country to obtain exact information; and the result, happily, does not bear out the general allegations of the Member for Dungarvan. The story of the plaintiff who, when his counsel sat down, exclaimed, that until he heard the statement of his case, he had no idea he was such a grievously injured man is, we fear, illustrated a new in this instance. For many years the best hold on popular favour in Ireland was obtained by the exaggeration of the political wrongs of the country, and we fear that a grateful recognition is now afforded to those who intensify her sufferings and paint her in the most miserable colours. Any attempt to qualify this expansion of the truth and reduce it to its proper limits is regarded as a national insult. Nevertheless, we think that in last night's debate Sir Robert Peel, we will not say proved his case, because his duty is simply to ascertain and make known the truth, but satisfactorily disposed of the indictment preferred against the Government by Mr. Maguire and his colleagues. Although we are told we are not to consider the state of the workhouses as a satisfactory test of the extent of destitution, we cannot quite disregard it as an indication of the real state of things. If we take the numbers of persons in these establishments at this period in each of the last ten years, we find the number of inmates at present, although greater than in any year since 1857, less than in 1856, and very much less than in the four preceding years. We do not say this is conclusive, but it is an illustration certainly not without value. There is undoubtedly a reluctance to enter the workhouse perhaps more extensively shared in Ireland than in this country. It arises from a spirit from which it is impossible wholly to withhold our sympathy, although as a question of prudence we may condemn it. But in this country such a spirit is not encouraged. It is deprecated and lamented, though in one sense it may be almost respected. In Ireland, however, we find the spiritual guardians of the poor strongly and violently urging them not to enter a workhouse, but, like the poor weaver at Bethnal-green, whose case we record to-day, to die first. For this kind of advice we have hardly a sufficient expression of reprobation. That Roman Catholic bishops and priests should foment this dislike, and discourage the destitute among their flocks from availing themselves of the assistance which the law provides, is matter for deep regret, and it throws upon them, and not upon the Government, a grave responsibility. But all this may have the effect of depriving the workhouse statistics of their value, and we are not disposed to consider the present rate of occupation of these institutions as a fair point from which to judge the extent of destitution. In other respects, the Irish Chief Secretary brought forward last night incontestable evidence to show the true state of things in Ireland up to the present moment. But a few hours before he addressed the House, Sir Robert had received a statement from the head of the Irish Poor Law Board, which we have every reason for assuming gives a correct indication of the character of the distress. Mr.

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Power, the Chief Commissioner, says that the number of reputed deaths through want, from the 1st of November up to the present, was 25, in several of which inquiry into the facts did not bear out the report. In the remaining cases, in which destitution was one of the causes of death, it generally happened that some wandering mendicant of advanced age, and in a state of weakness, died from the want of nourishment suitable to his condition, and not from the absolute absence of the ordinary necessaries of life. "Occasionally," says Mr. Power, summarising the facts before him, "the evidence obtained by the inspector shows the existence of great pecuniary distress among the small farmers in some districts, but the same evidence negatives the existence of any state of things approaching to famine, or any description of famine disease, such as the prevalence of fever, dysentery or the like. The cases inquired into are, in fact such as occur, more or less, in ordinary seasons; and it is worth remark that they are scattered over the whole surface of the country; showing clearly no connection with aggravated distress in any one particular district." It is with such a state of things that some of the Irish representatives call upon the Government to deal by the extraordinary means of Imperial loans and public works. Such exceptional remedies are not suggested in our own country, and our experience of their working in Ireland on a former occasion, when the calamity was of Imperial dimensions, makes us endorse the sound principles by which they are condemned. Already there are some signs that a turning-point has been reached in Ireland, and we sincerely trust that in a short time the destitution we all deplore will have disappeared.

AMERICAN WAR.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, May* 3.)

THE prospects of a termination to the contest between the United States and the "so-called" Confederate States are not materially affected by the recent military operations so far as we are acquainted with them; but the approach of summer in the South, and the departure of the French minister to Richmond, may produce results far greater than either the storming of Corinth or the repulse of McClellan from Yorktown—should either event, or the reverse of each, take place. The yellow fever is not an invariable visitor of the southern seaboard, but fever and ague, musquitoes and intense heat, are inevitable enemies from May till the first heats. Under the peculiar conditions of the forces engaged it is not probable that Black Jack will make his appearance in New Orleans, as the blockade may act as a sanitary cordon; but if it should break out in the camps and cities it will be equivalent to the declaration of an armistice, and its effects may be more dreaded among the southerners, who are in constant terror of its effects than among the northerners, who only know of the deadly nature of the plague by hearsay. There are recent instances to show that the yellow fever does not confine its ravages to the southern seacoast. It has been known to creep hundreds of miles up the Mississippi, above New Orleans, and to attack places as far northward as Norfolk, where it raged a few years back with such fury that the city did not contain one-half of its usual population when the civil war broke out. It may seem almost ludicrous to include musquitoes among such terrible agencies, but it is a fact that the Confederates contemplated abandoning Fort Pike between Mobile and New Orleans last year, because the garrison were nearly driven mad by these venomous enemies; and it may be remembered that they firmly believed Fort Pickens would be rendered untenable by their swarming hosts operating on the Federal soldiers. As to fever, ague, and malarious diseases in the rice and sugar plantations from May to October, not only are they the normal enemies of the white race, but their notorious prevalence during the season when much out-of-door work must be done in the fields is the foundation, necessity, and apology for the whole system of slavery in Georgia, the Carolinas, and adjacent states. The planter flies in terror at the first heats to the "piney woods," as they call the various summer settlements in the sand-hills, covered with pine and fir trees, which are rightly supposed to be more healthy than the submerged plantations; or in former and happier days, went the northern springs, or traversed the Atlantic. It is impossible for us to comprehend the miseries which this war is inflicting on the South,—great as are the calamities it causes to the patient unoffending poor of our own land. But they must endure them perforce, for submission would now scarcely avert destruction from their property and their institutions, and the evil days to come for North and South need not be exaggerated. It is extremely difficult to speculate with any degree of confidence on the military operations of the contending parties. In any other country in the world some conclusions might be reached by allowing a margin for contingencies. But in America the introduction of railways before there was any development of a system of ordinary turnpike roads, the nature of the stoneless clay soils in the South, the physical conditions of the mighty rivers which swell or subside capriciously with incredible velocity, the vast extent of uncleared lands, and the magnitude of the space over which operations are carried on, baffle all attempts to arrive at satisfactory conclusions from any data whatever. Beauregard and Johnston would have annihilated Grant but for two days' rain, which delayed their forces, and gave Buell time to come up and save the Union troops. The rain, which cut up the roads from Manassas to Alexandria, interfered with the embarkation of McClellan's army for Monroe, and gave time to the enemy to move troops to the Peninsula. The same agency impeded the march of the Federals to Yorktown, checked them for days, and gave time to the Confederates to add materially to their entrenchments and to their strength. It is scarcely intelligible in Europe that the destruction of the arches of railway bridges, or the tearing up of rails, should paralyse the march of a column for several days or weeks; but it must be remembered that these railways are often the sole means of communication in large districts, that they pierce great primæval forests, span rivers by miles of trestle-work, or are carried through swamps on lofty tiers of woodwork, so that the burning of a few bridges may halt an army without a chance of their being able to advance till the damage is remedied. Bridge-burning has therefore been of frequent occurrence on both sides. The recent injury to the trestlework by which the Memphis and Charleston railroad crossed the Bear Creek, may cut off the communications of the Confederates at Corinth, or rather at Monterey, for some time with the East, from which much of their supplies come; but if equal energy be shown in reparation, the inconvenience endured cannot last long. Up to this date no material change has taken place in the main line of operations, but Banks, who is advancing down the valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia, reached Newmarket on the night of April 17th, after some insignificant skirmishing, and thus established himself within forty miles of Staunton, which is on the railway from Richmond to the West, and is on the flank of the Confederates at Fredericksburg. McDowell, who is moving down the valley of the Rappahannock, will be able to open communications with Banks from Staunton; and it is reported that a flotilla of Federal gunboats has actually advanced up the Rappahannock, and taken possession of the town of Tappahannock, from which a road, crossing the upper part of York River, proceeds direct to Richmond, about forty-five miles distant. If Mr. Jefferson Davis be a strategist, and has men enough, he has a splendid opportunity of overwhelming McDowell should he leave the cover of his water-lines, and Banks would then be exposed to the most imminent danger. We have no evidence that Richmond is fortified on the northern and eastern faces, and it would not be very wise to permit the city to be menaced or invested while the main body of the Federals are operating against Yorktown. With the command of the water passages from the sea uncontested by the Merrimac and her armoured esquires, and with the possession of enormous resources, it is against the ordinary laws of warfare to expect the Confederates to preserve their lines at Yorktown, and they have given some signs of uneasiness in an attempt to break up the line of the investing force which General McClellan—who may be believed—reports to have been defeated by General Smith. However the general, who has been deprived of 100,000 men by Mr. Stanton at various times, may be so weakened that he cannot pursue his operations with vigour; and in that case he will no doubt be crushed, unless the aspect of the army, already irritated by the intrigues against him, becomes dangerous. If the works are protracted until the middle of May, there will be loud complaints from the public and the soldiery. McDowell will strive hard to recover his lost popularity by making a race to get into Richmond before McClellan, and, if he succeeds, he will be again the man of the people and of the politicians. In the West there has been no important operation since the battle of Pittsburg or of Shiloh. General Grant has published an indifferent despatch, in which he admits that the entire Federal line was broken and forced to fall back half way from their camps to the landing, and that they were only prevented gaining the landing itself and seizing upon all the transports, as well as putting the whole Federal army to utter rout, by the fire of the gunboats and the arrival of Buell's army. Greatly reinforced by fresh troops the Federals next day fell on the enemy, exhausted by extraordinary marching, very hard fighting, and prolonged efforts of the severest character, but were received with extraordinary energy and gallantry, and kept in check from the morning to the evening by a force very much inferior in number, and in everything but courage. The Confederates retreated—they were not pursued *because* "my force," says the Federal general, "was too much fatigued from two days' hard fighting" (certainly common to both armies) "and exposure to a drenching rain in the open air to pursue immediately.... Night closed in cloudy," he proceeds, though what that had to do with the matter we cannot perceive, "with a heavy rain, making the roads impracticable for artillery. Next morning General Sherman finds that "the main part of the Confederates retreated in good order," though he does not add that they took with them thousands of prisoners and thirty-six pieces of artillery. General Beauregard, in a letter sent in to General Grant under a flag of truce, to obtain leave to bury the Confederate dead, states that he retired his troops because they were exhausted by the extraordinary length of the conflict, and because it was apparent the enemy had received, and was continuing to receive, reinforcements; and, in order to mark the distinctness, of the two nationalities, he uses the words "your own countrymen" when speaking of the northerners to General Grant. The latter addresses his reply to General Beauregard, "Commanding Confederate Army on Mississippi, Monterey, Tennessee." It is probable that so long as Memphis is intact, the Federal army will not like Corinth the better the more they look at it; but according to our notions all the Confederates can do by defending the rivers against gunboats, aided by powerful land forces, is to gain time. Fort Pillow is a series of strong earthworks, rather overdone, resting on the river, and occupying a bluff, covered at the land side by swamps and forests; but it is not capable of resisting successfully the flotilla and army to which Island No. 10 was surrendered. The possession of Memphis, independent of its moral results, would render Corinth untenable, or exceedingly insecure, and would open up a vast track of north-western Mississippi. The next place of importance on the river is Vicksburg. The advance of the Federals from the sea on New Orleans proceeds very slowly, and they must be strongly reinforced before they proceed to attack such a city as New Orleans, unless they are aided by the approach of the expedition coming down the stream. The forts which command the main channel from the sea are not strong, and must soon be reduced, but the difficulty of the fleet and army will begin principally when they approach the city itself from the southward. Along the eastern shore we hear of no progress except the capitulation of Fort Pulaski, which guards the approach to Savannah, after it had been breached seriously by light Parrott guns at 1685 yards—very creditable work for guns and gunners on the massive hard brick and masonry of the fort. The James projectiles which are alluded to, could have had but little effect on the place. The Federals have abandoned Jacksonville, Florida, and have returned to Port Royal without any motive being assigned for the evacuation—probably it was a very unpleasant station. The United States Government, meantime, is extending its means of operating in the Mississippi, the Gulf, and —— (elsewhere, when the time comes), by ordering four more iron gunboats with two turrets for 11-inch guns; the thickness of the iron of which is to be eight inches; the sides to be plated with iron of three inches thickness in one or two layers, to extend around half a foot below the load line; the vessels not to be less than 230 feet in length, and 56 feet in breadth, and not to draw over six feet of water, when loaded and ready for service; and to be propelled by screws, to insure a speed of nine knots or sea miles through the water per hour.

The Americans are quite satisfied with the Dahlgren gun. It remains to be seen whether the accounts of our recent experiences in piercing iron plates three times the thickness of the sides of their Merrimac or Monitor will not rather shake their confidence. It would be quite as well if they never have occasion to renew their experiments. Let us hope that there may be fortunate occasion for the influences of humanity and common sense, and for the friends of peace and reconciliation, to terminate this cruel contest.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

(*From the Times, May* 3.)

ENGLAND and FRANCE are not the only countries in which the Cotton question is anxiously discussed. The Americans are as uneasy as we are, and the Confederates are no less perplexed than the Federals. In the Southern Congress the subject has been recently debated with much energy, and, as it appears, with considerable difference of opinion. We may collect, indeed, from the discussion, not only the present views of the Confederates, but the views with which they commenced the war, nor will it be difficult to understand the phases of feeling through which they have passed.

On the 12th of March the question was introduced by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, who gave expression to opinions formerly entertained throughout the Southern States, and still cherished by one section of the people. He held that Cotton was King; that the world could not get on without Cotton, and that Cotton could never be obtained except from the Confederate States. He proposed, therefore, not only that the existing stocks of Cotton should be burnt, but that no Cotton seed should be planted this year. He even moved a resolution imposing a heavy fine on every bale of Cotton which should be produced beyond the small quantity required for home consumption, so that all hopes of an American crop even in 1863 might be at once destroyed. In this policy he recommended that the Southern States should persist "until the world was disposed to do them justice," or in other words, until England and France should come to their assistance rather than go without Cotton any longer. He further argued, and with a greater show of reason, that all the labour at the command of the Confederates would be wanted for the production of the necessaries which they could no longer import from other countries, and that it was accordingly desirable to have the emergency of the case defined and provided for by law.

But these arguments, though they would probably have been successful 12 months ago, were no longer allowed to pass, and it is evident that the Southerners, if they mistook their position at first, have been brought to a more correct appreciation of it by the events of the war. One speaker bluntly declared that King Cotton had been tested, and found wanting. The idea of the omnipotence of this staple and of the power it gave the Cotton-producing States must, he said, be now abandoned; and, as a corollary of the proposition, the hope of foreign intervention must be abandoned also. His words were echoed by others, and it was argued in a very sensible and practical way that it was not the interest of England to interfere in the strife, and that Mr. Brown's menace, so far from terrifying us, would but encourage us in the efforts we were making to free ourselves from dependence on America altogether. It was shown that if the Confederates, by destroying all Cotton stocks and prohibiting all Cotton-planting, should render the exportation of Cotton from America an absolute impossibility for some time to come, the result would only be an effectual permium on the growth of Cotton in other countries, and especially India. Relieved from the anticipations of a sudden efflux from Charleston, all the Cotton-growing countries would redouble their exertions, and would probably succeed, under the stimulating influence of the high prices thus created, in so improving the quality of their produce and organizing their trade that the Americans, when they returned to the business, would find the market in the possession of others. A foretaste of these results was perceptible already. "We begin," said a representative of South Carolina, "to find out that we have not a monopoly, and that Cotton can be produced elsewhere." He urged, therefore, that, instead of forsaking the cultivation of Cotton, they should carefully promote it. To give up Cotton would be to give up what they were fighting for. All the wealth, the importance, and the position of the Southern States depended on this precious staple. "We must let the world know that we have it, and that we will sell it cheap, and that we will fight to keep it from our enemy, and to protect it." These arguments prevailed, and Mr. Brown's motion was lost. The Confederates are indeed burning their Cotton stocks in Tennessee, and will probably destroy them elsewhere also, as they destroy all other stores rather than permit them to become prize to the enemy; but they have rejected the idea of coercing Europe into intervention by placing their Cotton plantations under an interdict.

The second thoughts of the Southerners are certainly best. It is clear from the language at present used by the Seceders both in and out of Congress that they entered upon the war with a confident expectation of assistance from Europe. They thought they could extort our co-operation by the agency of King Cotton, and they now express themselves with some acrimony on the disappointment of their views. They do not give us much credit for principle, but consider that we are playing a deep, and, as they imagine, a desperate game for commercial independence. The civil war is doing for our colonies what would never again be done by the Imperial Legislature. It is giving them the benefit of a protective price for their produce, and we are straining every nerve so to improve this unexpected opportunity as to establish that produce in the command of the market. These are the views of the Confederates, and they are not far from the truth. We do wish to liberate ourselves from dependence on a single slave-holding country for the staple material of our manufactures. We have had this wish for a long time, but its accomplishment seemed almost impossible. America had all the advantages of possession. She sent us supplies of a quality which no other producers could surpass, and in quantities all but sufficient for our needs. Other countries could only rely on the mere margin of our demand. When American Cotton was not to be had, the Cotton of other countries might find a sale, but not till then. As a natural consequence, there was no room for improvement or rivalry; but the suspension of the American trade has suddenly brought this chance to pass. India can now not only reckon on a certain sale, at remunerative prices, of all the Cotton she can raise, but on the probable continuance of this unexpected state of things for a considerable time. Our hope is that she may so improve the interval as to be a match for America when America begins to trade again, and we consider the result by no means improbable. The member for South Carolina declared that the Confederate States must regain their monopoly at some time or other, and he sketched correctly enough the only means by which this end could be attained. He said they must keep up "plentiful crops, low prices, and superiority of the article." That, no doubt, would be the way to win; but nobody can conjecture at present when the time for the Southerners to reassert their claims to the Cotton-market is likely to arrive. It is already evident that the "thirty days" allowed by the Federals after the capture of Fort Donnelson for the conclusion of the war was a very erroneous estimate indeed, while the Confederates, on the other hand, though still anticipating victory, look forward to a protracted struggle. If the South is in earnest it would be hard to place a limit to the duration of the war, but in any case the derangement of industry and exhaustion of capital must impair the resources of the Cotton States for some time to come. The traces of such a war as is now raging in America are not easily to be effaced. We are not speaking now of harbours blocked up, railways destroyed, and towns consigned to the flames, but of the more enduring effects of heavy debt, fierce animosities, and revolutionized institutions. At this moment, though the Confederates may prudently resolve not to forego the cultivation of Cotton, it is beyond all reason to expect that Cotton can be cultivated to much purpose. The industry of the country must unavoidably be diverted in great measure to the production of the necessaries of life required by a population of nine millions debarred from foreign trade, nor will it encourage the planter to reflect that his crop when raised may be seized by the enemy unless he sets fire to it himself. All this promises India a long day for her experiment, and it may end by placing her on a level with all competitors, not only in the abundance and cheapness of her produce, but in its quality too.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE,

AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, in Medow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets; King's and Fiddle Pattern Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Epergnes, Wine, Coolers, and Salvers; Sets of Glass Ware of differen patterns, pairs of Single, Double, and Treble Branch, Candlesticks, Double-barrelled Guns and Rifles, Overland Trunks, Military Accoutrements, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Carved and other Furniture, English Velvet and Brussels Carpets, with borders, very handsome large size Persian Carpets, Single, two, three, and four light Bronze and Plated ten and twelve inches Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, sets of Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, very handsome and beautiful ready made English Velvet Carpets made up in England.

NANSEE PARPIA begs leave most respectfully to inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from opposite to Mr. Peat's, Saddler, to New Premises No. 20, close to his old shop in Medow Street.

Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courier Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold,

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

FIRE Premiums for	year	1856	£151,73.
Do.	do.	1857	175,00.
Do.	do.	1858	196,14.
Do.	do.	1859	228,31

RESERVED FUND. £140,850

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st November 1860.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

INDIAN BRANCH.

BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Malabar Hill.
James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., (Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland, Solicitors).

Medical Officer.

DR. CORNELIUS C. MEAD.

Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.

MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & CO.

Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Assets exceeds	Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds	,, 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THE circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with view to his completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	25	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company; or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December, 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed;—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on application being made to the Agents.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay July 1861.

Hindostan (Singhbhoom) Copper Company, Limited.

Shares Rs. 50 each—Deposit Rs. 10 per share.

APPLICATIONS for the remaining Shares reserved for Bombay Presidency will continue to be received by the Central Bank of Western India, or by the undersigned, the Agents of the Company.

26, Apollo Street. Messrs. MACNEE & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING

BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

FOR RATES OR PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

CHIEF OFFICE—*Exchange, Liverpool*

Capital, £500,000, with power to increase to One Million

BRANCH OFFICES:

LONDON—83, KING WILLIAM STREET.
MANCHESTER—30, ST. ANN'S STREET.
GLASGOW—146, BUCHANAN STREET.

Trustees.

T. EDWARDS MOSS, Esq. CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—THOMAS B. FORWOOD, Esq.

FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq.	JOSEPH KITCHEN, Esq.
GEORGE W. EWING, Esq.	JOHN L. NEWALL, Esq.
C. R. HALL, Esq.	JAMES A. PICTON, Esq.
ALEXANDER HASTIE, Esq.	T. STAMFORD RAFFLES, Esq.

THIS COMPANY was established on 31st August 1858, and to show its appreciation by the public and give an idea of its present standing—which already rivals that of older established offices—it is only necessary to draw attention to the extraordinarily rapid increase of its business since its establishment.

In the first year the receipts were	£12,569	3	5
Second year	24,996	14	8
And for the third year they are	38,482	16	2

The increase in the present year's fire business over the preceding year is upwards of 50 per cent. In the life-department the premiums received have been as follow:

During the first two years	£6,272	1	0
And during the last two years	22,626	18	11

The total income of the company for each of the three years is as follows:—

First year	£19,718	1	2
Second year	38,223	12	10
Third year	57,869	18	3

Showing an increase in the income of the company of nearly £20,000 a year.

In the fire branch (the only one at present opened in Bombay) the rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

Amongst other advantages offered by the Company, Household Furniture may be insured in one sum, or in separate items if preferred.

Claims are promptly and liberally settled.

Rent of Buildings may be insured to protect parties from loss, during reinstatement of property destroyed or damaged by Fire.

Losses by fire arising from Lightning made good.

Short period Insurances are granted on usual terms.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

Every information on the business of the Company can be obtained from the general Agents of the Company in Bombay. LAWRENCE & Co.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling*.

Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)
Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)

(*With power to add to their number.*)

Manager.
GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
Sub-Manager.
WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY,

LIMITED.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM AND OTHERWISE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Steam Between Kurrachee and Ferozepore.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has arranged to run a Steamer twice a month between Kurrachee and Ferozepore. For rates of freight and all further particulars apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Offices, 9 Billiter St. London, 13 Strand Calcutta, McLeod Road Kurrachee, or in Ferozepore and Lahore to Alexander Dunn, and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10, Apollo Street.

Bombay, May, 1862.

Steam Between Kurrachee and Mooltan.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company's vessels.

Indus, Captain Webster.
Sutlej, Captain Johnston,
Rifle, Captain Ferguson.
Jhelum, (building.)

Are appointed to sail regularly between Kurrachee and Mooltan, carrying goods for Sukkur and other intermediate stations. For rates of freight and other particulars apply in Kurrachee and the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Offices, McLeod Road; in Mooltan to H. Spencer; and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10 Apollo Street.

Bombay May 1862.

Steam Between Kurrachee and the Upper Indus.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has made arrangements for carrying goods and passengers between Kurrachee and Mithunkoe,

The Punjab Government is also making arrangements for the regular transit of Steamers and Flats from Mithunkote to Kalabagh and back; so that goods and passengers from Kurrachee can be forwarded to the Stations situate Trans Indus.

For rates of freight and all other particulars apply in London to John Bourne, 9 Billiter Street; in Calcutta to John Besemeres, 13 Strand; and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10, Apollo Steet.

Bombay, May, 1862.

Steam Between Calcutta and Allahabad.

The public is respectfully informed that the following vessels of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) intended for the navigation of the Ganges and its tributaries are now in an advanced state of progress, and may be expected shortly to be plying on their stations:—

Ganges,	400 horses power.
Jumna,	400 horses power.
Soane,	120 horses power.
Gogra,	120 horses power.

The Soane and Gogra are vessels of the same power and quality as the Steamer Indus now plying between Mooltan and Kurrachee. The Ganges and Jumna are vessels greatly exceeding in power and carrying capacity any vessels heretofore existing in India, and are intended for the conveyance of large quantities of merchandize at a cheap rate.

The Company undertakes to carry goods from Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee to any part of the Punjaub at through rates, and it carries by road and railway as well as by boats on the rivers.

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10, Apollo Street.

Bombay, May, 1862.

Conveyance of Parcels and Merchandize Between England and India.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has now made arrangements for the reception of parcels and merchandize in England for transmission to any point of India, and for the reception of parcels and merchandize at the principal stations in India for transmission to any part of England.

The main benefit of this organization is that the senders or consignees of goods, whether in England or India, have one responsible party to look to for the safe transmission of goods to their several destinations, without the delays and complication incident to previous methods, and without the necessity of employing any intermediate Agency. For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 9 Billiter Street London, 2 Queen's Terrace Southampton, 13 Strand Calcutta, Macleod Road Kurrachee, or here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
Agent to the Company for Bombay and the Punjaub.

Bombay, May, 1862. 10, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of H. COUPLAND, Esq., proceeding to England.

A very fine Grey Arab Horse	14	2.
A very blood Bay Arab	14	3.
A Chesnut Galloway	14	1.

A Roan Arab Pony (very blood).

A quite new Dog Cart, Brass Mounted Harness and Bay Arab, very fine action. Apply to,

NOWROJEE NESSERWANJEE,
Byculla Stables.

FOR SALE.

FORTY-EIGHT REELS LEAD PIPE:—

12 reels	½	inch.
12 ,,	¾	,,
12 ,,	1	,,
12 ,,	1¼	,,

Apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.—TINNED LEAD OR COMPOSITION PIPES.—Service Pipes laid down including two of Lambert's Best Brass Cocks, Stop Cock Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100—

½ inch, per foot	As. 14	
⅝ ,, ,,	Rs. 1	0 as.
¾ ,, ,,	,, 1	2 ,,
1 ,, ,,	,, 1	6 ,,

For lengths of over 100 feet—

½ inch, per foot	As. 12	
⅝ ,, ,,	,, 14	
¾ ,, ,,	Rs. 1	0 as.
1 ,, ,,	,, 1	4 ,,

Specimens may be seen at the Office of this paper.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.
Chinchpoogly.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

⁂ The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

MONSOON AMUSEMENTS.

HERBERT & Co. beg to inform all interested in Clubs, Libraries and Reading Rooms, that they intend making a very large reduction in their prices for Music and Cheap Literature, and in anticipation of liberal orders have placed about 5000 rupees worth of the most popular and amusing Books, and an immense assortment of favorite music, all at the English marked prices for *cash only*. Where a quantity is taken, and an invoice made out, a further reduction will be made Music and Literature is equally reduced in price for *cash* and *prompt payment* where 10 Rs. worth and upwards is taken at one time.

Rampart Row, May 1862. HERBERT & Co.

MONSOON AMUSEMENTS.

HERBERT & Co. beg to inform Officers and Gentlemen connected with Institutions for the encouragement, of mental recreation and scientific amusement that they have now in stock the largest and newest assortment of portable Musical Instruments ever imported to Bombay, and at prices very little in excess of those charged in London. The following may be had of the best quality;—about 90 CONCERTINAS of all kinds and by different makers:—from Rs. 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 42, 100, 125, 140, 175, to 250 each—with books and Music expressly for them, to aid in learning to play without instruction from a master:—about 30 VIOLINS of excellent make, all fitted in black cases lined and well made, each with handle, lock and key, &c. Rs. 25, 35, 50, to 80 each.

FLUTES:—A large and very valuable collection of these popular Instruments, priced from Rs. 5 10, 25 40, 60, 90 to 300 each; of Boxwood, Cocoawood, German Silver, Electro Silver and *Solid* Silver,—all with tutors and music included in the prices quoted.

CORNOPEANS:—Electro-plated, and Brass, of different Models; the stock in hand comprise about 20 Instruments, Music and Books of Instruction included in the prices, from Rs. 40, 50, 70, 85, 100, 120, and 150 each.

TENORS;—VIOLONCELLOS;—SAXHORNS—BANJOS;—BONES;—SYMBALS;—CLARIONETS;—FLAGEOLETS, &c. &c.

CHEAP MUSIC:—Bound Books of Songs with Music: Viz 100 each of Mackey's, The Cures, Christy's Irish, Scotch English, Comic, Glees, (with P. F. accompaniment)—Dibdin's, Russel's, Cowell's &c. &c arranged as Sols for the voice only, or with other Instruments: also the same kind of bound Books for Solo Instruments;—Viz. Flute, Cornet, Guitar, Violin. Concertina &c. Prices from Rs. 9 to 12 per dozen. Cash with the order.

Catalogues of the Music and cheap Books are available, and will be sent free upon receipt of a stamped address (*one anna*). Purchases of Rs. 5 and under may be prepaid in stamps.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—Every description of Musical Appurtenance for the above Instruments. Bhanghy Parcels securely packed during the rains, with extra water proof covering.

NEW PORTRAITS.

FOR *Carte de Visite* and other Albums, viz., Her Majesty THE QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT and all the Royal family—Sir Charles Wood (*the Maharajah of India*) Sir James Outram, &c. &c., upwards of 1000 portraits,—all Photographic, to select from.

ALBUMS.—About 150 of the celebrated Photographic Albums, all prepared for pictures of the Carte de Viste size of various thicknesses, to hold from 24 to 200 different pictures,—at prices that will suit the convenience of every body; viz.—from Rs. 4-5-6-8-10-12-15-18-20 to 60 each; all handsomely bound with richly ornamented clasps and embossed leather, the edges gilt and burnished; each Album in a neat case.

N. B.—Out-station orders for the above description of stock should enclose a remittance in some form (Postal stamps received.)

2, Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

SOUVENIR OF HOME.

ALBUM and likenesses of the Royal Family of England.

Complete for Rs. 10 only, comprising Medallion Photographic Portraits of the Queen and all her children.

Viz.			
The Princess Royal, Frederick William of Prussia	Aged	21	years
Prince Royal of Wales	,,	20	,,
Princess Alice	,,	19	,,
Prince Alfred	,,	18	,,
Princess Helena	,,	16	,,
Princess Louisa	,,	14	,,
Prince Arthur	,,	12	,,
Prince Leopold	,,	9	,,
Princess Beatrice	,,	5	,,
Her Majesty the Queen	,,	43	,,

And the last portrait taken of Prince Albert.

The whole of the above eleven portraits are given with the Album, on one card. There are about twenty four other blank pages in the Album for other pictures.

N. B.—Sent all over India upon receipt of cash with orders, and four Annas in Stamps for Postage.

2, Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

NEW HARMONIUMS.

HERBERT & Co. have a few superior first Class Harmoniums of the following description and prices:—

A ROSEWOOD PERCUSSION action 14 Stop Alexandre Harmonium of great power when played full—Rs. 750.

AN OAKWOOD ORGAN Harmonium with ornamental front, fitted with metal pipes like a Church Organ; the stops in this Instrument are well voiced and full in tone; it stands 8 feet high and has one row of Keys—Rs. 650.

LARGE HARMONIUM in polished Oak case, having two rows of keys and 16 stops, the upper row of keys produce a very soft and flute-like quality of tone This Instrument is well adapted for Organ Music, and is worthy the attention of organists—Rs. 700.

* ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM ordinary make—plain action 16 stops—Rs. 600.

* ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM with all the contrivances invented among the best makers, for converting it into a perfect DRAWING ROOM INSTRUMENT; the mechanism is so arranged as to give effect to every musical idea hitherto known in the science and the most perfect crescendo and diminuendo are produced almost instantaneously;—in short this perfected Harmonium will render any music played upon it as beautiful as it may be varied.

These Instruments keep in good order and never want tuning; important considerations in India.

Size. 4 feet 4. by 2 feet 4. height, 3 feet 4 inches,—There are 16 draw stops all of exquisite richness, including the new stop, "Voix Celeste."—Rs. 900.

* OAKWOOD Do.;—precisely as above in every respect;—but of richly polished brown Oak wood—Rs. 900.

* OAKWOOD Do.:—precisely as above in every respect:—but of richly polished brown Oakwood—Rs. 900.

OAKWOOD, POLISHED;—with 15 Stops,—double wings for producing the "Swell;"—percussion action, &c.: a grand and powerful Instrument and very strongly made;—covered with zinc plate underneath well adapted for a Church—Rs. 850.

ROSEWOOD-14 STOPS, with the percussion action, possessing a very rich tone;—one of Alexandre's make,—a good substantial Instrument, quite new and in perfect order.—Rs. 750.

* ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM two (2) rows of keys: a first class Instrument perfect in every respect—Rs. 850.

* ROSEWOOD Do. two (2) rows of keys similar to the above of rich and powerful tone—Rs. 850.

* ROSEWOOD Do. soft power;—with 8 Stops, plain action, suitable for a small Church or Chapel—Rs. 400.

A few second hand Harmoniums are on sale at low prices;—open to any reasonable offers. Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from the above list which for variety and excellence is equal to any collection in London. The Instruments can be warranted;—having undergone a "securing" process which if understood is seldom heeded by the makers at home.—H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in those Instruments secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

HERBERT & Co.

May 1st 1862, Rampart Row, Bombay.

N. B.—Those Instruments noted with an asterisk * are on their way—the ship having left the London docks in March. They are expected here in all June, meantime orders will be registered. The others are now on view and sale.

JUST IMPORTED PER "CLARA" FOR MONSOON.

FRESH OILMANSTORES of every variety—Confectionary, Grocery, Best Wines, Moselles, Champagne, Claret, Marsella and Brandy of the 1st quality.

Orders from kind Constituents, Messes at Out Station, and at the Presidency, will be thankfully received and executed with care and attention. Every thing none but unexceptionable quality; and the price is very reasonable. Printed list to be had on application to

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.
Meadow Street.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF DAMAGED SOFT SUGAR.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 A. M. at the Fort Custom House, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, the following Bags of damaged Soft Sugar, landed ex Ship *Ellis*:—

A P, C D P, F S S } 288 Bags of damaged Soft Sugar.
C D P, S S } 120 ditto ditto ditto.

SALE OF COTTON, &c. AT THE BOREE BUNDER RAILWAY STATION.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, a quantity of Cotton, Sundries, &c. &c.

SALE OF TIMBER WOOD, &c., AT TARWADDY, NEAR THE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 29th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of Teak Wood and other Timber, Planks, Wood, &c., well adapted for building purposes, to be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers, also about 700 Spruce Deals.

AUCTION SALE OF AN OFFICER'S KIT.

On SATURDAY next, the 31st inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Property of an Officer leaving the Presidency, the same comprises new Full Dress Tunic, Jackets, Forage Caps, Gold, Leather, Red and Black Silk Sword Knots, Full Dress Saddle Cloths, Khakee Coats and Trousers, Frock Coats, new Crimson Silk Sash, White Enamelled and Black Silk Sling Belts, Captain's Epaulettes, Superfine Red and White Broad Woolen Cloth, Sword with Brass and Leather Scabbards, new and second-hand Wearing Apparels, Velvet Pile and other Table Covers, Quilts, a large Telescope, Albata Plate Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, a small collection of superior Stationery, of sorts, a Blackwood Dressing Glass, a Musical Box, about 50 Steel Engravings, Plated Egg Frames, Candlesticks, Dinner and Breakfast Services, Horse Hair Mattrasses, Iron Bedstead, Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles and Bridles, Holsters a new Field Officer's Double Bridle, Full-dress Head Stalls and Double Bridle, a number of Books, amongst other Aide Memoire to the Military Sciences in 5 Vols. complete, and a lot of Military Books, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A good and serviceable Self-driving Phaeton by Hyder & Co. of Madras, either with or without a fast trotting Grey Arab Horse and Plated Mounted Harness complete. A handsome Bay Arab Saddle Horse, has carried a lady.

AT 4 P. M. ON THE ESPLANADE.

A Double-poled Field Officer's Tent.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th May 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

SALE OF RAFTERS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, opposite the Office of the Vehar Water Works, 80 corges Teak Rafters of sizes, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd June, 1862 at 4 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and with the consent of Gunputrow Sudasewjee, the Mortgager all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, Stable, and a Bungalow, and Premises thereon built and situate partly at Girgaum Road, and partly in Agiary Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, bounded on the East by the Chawl belonging to Gunputrow Sudasewjee, on the West by the public road, called Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the North by the public street, called Agiaree Lane, and on the South by the house of Wasodew Luxumonjee, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 11, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 460, 30, and 132.

The above will be sold in three distinct lots, viz:—

Lot 1.	Shall be the Premises assessed under No.			460
Lot 2.	ditto	ditto	ditto	,, 30
Lot 3.	ditto	ditto	ditto	,, 132

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

The Barque *Lady Franklin*, of 511 tons, now lying in Bombay Harbour. Offers will be received by the undersigned, and the list of Stores can be seen at the office of Messrs. Jairaz Fazel & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts	Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints	,, 7-8 ,,

SHIGRAM.

A serviceable second-hand Palanquin Shigram. Price Rs 350. Can be seen any day after 12 o'clock.

BILLIARD TABLE.

In complete order by Burrowes and Watts, with India Rubber Cushion, and Slate top, with cues, balls, rests, six light reflector Lamp, &c.

MASTIFF.

A beautiful Mastiff Dog, one of Marshall Ney's Breed, Color brindle, height 32 inches, age 3 years, quiet and tractable and a capital watch dog. Can be seen at Mr. W. Wells' Veterinary Establishment, Bellasis Road.

THEODOLITE.

A five inch Theodolite with 2 Telescopes and Stand, by Troughton and Simms after Colonel Everset's pattern.

A GRAVATT'S LEVEL.

A ten inch Gravatt's level with Silver Ring Compass, by Lecot Belfast with Stand, a Soparth 14 feet Sliding Levelling Staff.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 27th May 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Goods:—

75 Pieces Muslin Dresses.

5 Dozen Muslin Printed Handkerciefs, Embroidered Shawls, White Muslin Black Cotton, Do. Lace, Black Muslin, with Colored Flowers, Rose Violet and light Blue.

12 Dozen Lavender Waters.

A few Blank Ledger Journals, and Cash Books, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDD PROPERTY.

Particulars of the Landed property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in three Lots by Public Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., at their Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of May instant. The sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

LOT No. 1.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Buildings thereon, erected and built situate, lying and being at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, called Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the house of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a Lane which now is, and at all time hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thorough fare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2 and 3.

LOT No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land, or ground, situate with the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-five square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road, Called Borah Bazar Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by Lot No. 3, on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, and on or towards the South by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

LOT No. 3.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazar Street, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by lot No. 2, on or towards the West by a place called "Thanuck," on or towards the North by lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hallalcore's passage, forming part of the adjoining property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is numbered 455 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the Conditions of Sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. FAITHFULL AND KEIR, No. 5, Forbes Street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers, three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., on application to the Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 27th May 1862.

DR. CHABLE, PARIS

PURIFIERS of the Blood, Eruptions or Irritation of the Skin, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, &c. are speedily cured by Chable's Depurative Syrup and Mineral Baths for diseases of the Skin.

The Pommade Antidartreuse should be employed at the same time. 20,000 cures are yearly effected, which can be attested by innumerable letters in the possession of the Proprietor.

DR. FORGET'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued irritations of the Chests or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pommade will effect a cure in three days.

CITRATE OF IRON SYRUP.

For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.

Full instructions accompany each object. Be carephato observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, ful rmacian, Paris, are affixed to each article.

Sole Agents for India, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Bombay.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

RESTORES PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense; removing, speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other Fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey: Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mr. Maria Jolly, of Lynn Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54, 816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions: 1lb. and 2lb.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Sole Agent.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Per Overland Mail.

A FEW WATER PROOF CLOAKS. Rs. 20 each.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID Baritone Concertina, made expressly for India, the Instrument is perhaps the best ever seen in India, and was made expressly for the Owner by Boosey and Sons. Apply to

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

May 17th, 1862.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is no unfrequently said of it,—"*We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* PAIN KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price, 12 Annas per Bottle.

Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRAEFENBERG'S COMPANY'S ALMANAC FOR 1862.

Office of the Graefenburg Company, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., January 1st, 1862.

IN presenting our Almanac for 1862 to our friends, we have thought more benefit would be conferred by arranging the ordinary diseases incident to this country and climate in alphabetical order, with a brief statement of the symptoms and remedies, than by writing extended notices of disease in general. It will be found the most comprehensive and condensed family medical guide in the world; and, as such, it is offered to the favorable attention of all families, with the conviction that it will prove an invaluable work to be preserved and consulted.

Acidity of the Stomach.

Known by risings after any meal, generally worse after breakfast and dinner, sour taste in the mouth, with, sometimes, slight degree of heartburn. *Remedy.*—One dose of three Graefenberg Vegetable Pills at night, followed by one pill every night for two weeks, or until the sensations are completely removed.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills have cured long-standing cases of indigestion or dyspepsia (weight on the stomach and chest; heaviness of the head, depression of the spirits; short breathing; shivering; nausea; heartburn; sour risings, and sometimes vomiting and purging). I have been laboring under dyspepsia for some *eight* years and am now quite well, only by the use of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

T. D. GARDENER, *Fairfield, Iowa.*

Ague and Fever (Intermittent Fever.)

The symptoms of this fever are well known. Use the Graefenberg Fever and Ague Remedy according to directions accompanying the box. Soak the feet in hot water, and keep in a warm room, so as to induce perspiration. The Fever and Ague Pills will act gently upon the bowels and purify the blood, while the powder will act as a tonic and invigorate the system, thus enabling it to throw off the disposition to an ague attack, and the patient will find all trace of the disease rapidly removed.

Dear Sirs:—We hereby certify that we have submitted your Fever and Ague Remedy to a close inspection and scientific analysis, and have also tested its curative qualities in several cases of intermittent fever. We take great pleasure in saying that it has proved completely successful, and that it is a most skillfully compounded remedy. It must exert a most beneficial influence in all such cases; its tonic properties are immediate and highly salutary, and it is richly deserving the confidence of our brethren of the medical faculty and of the public.

SAML. H. MABREY, M. D., *New York.*
CHAS. W. REVILOAN, M. D., *Wis.*
WM. H. SIMMINGTON, M. D., *Illinois.*
THOS. J JOHNSON, M. D., *Missouri.*
WM. C. KITTREDGE, M. D., *N. Hampshire.*
JAMES T. MOTT. M. D., *Indiana.*
JNO. Y. TERRINGTON, M. D., *California.*
WM. Y. ASHTON, M. D., *Louisiana.*

Appetite, Want of.

Use one package of the Graefenberg Health Bitters according to directions. The stomach will be stimulated, the flow of the gastric juice accelerated, digestion will be regular, and a permanent and health appetite secured.

I have used the Health Bitters in my practice, and find them the most reliable tonic I can procure. In all cases where the patient feels unwell but cannot explain the symptoms, or, in other words, where there is only a slight weakening of the digestive organs, without any serious disease, the Health Bitters should be used at once. I have given them to persons who have been ailing for some time, and they are now much better than they have been for many years.

A. H. WHITE, M. D., *Battenville, N. Y.*

Asthma.

The feet should be immersed in warm and weak lye water, and warm herb tea must be drunk to promote respiration. A dose of Graefenberg Vegetable Pills must be taken, and the patient must be kept quiet. A mustard plaster should be applied to the soles of the feet. Our space forbids any *extended* notice of this disease or its treatment; it is fully treated upon in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, page 102, and that work should be consulted by all means.

For several years I have been very badly afflicted with the Asthma. I have tried everything I ever heard of without relief. Being advised to use the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, I did so without expecting any benefit but, to my surprise, they entirely relieved me. They must be taken whenever there is any change in the weather, in order to ward off an attack. I cheerfully and confidently recommend them to those who may be attacked.

AMBROSE HILL, *Wampsville, N. Y.*

The following Medicines are likewise available:—

			Rs.	As.
The Graefenberg Company's Marshall's Uterine Catholicon	Per	Bottle	3	6
Graefenberg Vegetable Pills	,,	Box	0	9
Consumptive Balm	,,	Bottle	6	4
Fever and Ague Remedy	,,	Box	1	2
Sarsaparilla Compound	,,	Bottle	2	4
Graefenberg Pile Remedy	,,	,,	2	4
Dysentery Syrup	,,	,,	1	2
Health Bitters. The best tonic known	,,	Pack	0	9
Children's Panacea	,,	Bottle	1	2

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